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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 131‡

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY ITEMS.

### Not for a Day But for all Time.

In this great day of steam and eleven-pity it is not surprising to see new and successful enterprises springing up, though it may offer many causes for wonder, and we verily believe, that if a migh y power a appearing that of Babel, should instantaneously spring from the earth in some frequented part of this broad domain, that the astonishment it would cause would be let momentary. The occasion of th se remarks (though lodi rous they may be) is the sudden invasion of our city by the Book Publishers' Presentation Association. Mr. Smith, the enterprising agent, who conducts the establishment known as the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, conf ra benefit on his people by fitting up this elegant establishment. A week ago this enterprise burst upon us, and the moral manner in which it is conducted, and the liberality which characterizes every transaction, made many whose curiosity has lain d rmant for years stare marvelously The m st impulsive of our citizens were the first to come forward with encouragement. These those cook buyers who weigh both sides before venturing, until the Book Publishers' Association was adopted as one of our institutions now it claims the patronage of the most skeptical. Merchants, clergymen, and learned professors select this Association for replenishing their libraries. This Association was not born to flash as a public luminary for a limited space of time, then gradually diminish in brightness and eventually d e an ignominious death. It is not conducted by men who are only capable of erecting shanty-like edifices, but with honor for its watchword, and industry for its motto, it will continue to flourish until all mercantile pursuits are exhausted.

### Speer's Samburg Port Wine.

Mr. Speer, an enthusiastic horticulturist in New Jersey, has a very excellent wine, made from the juice of cultivated Portugal Samburg or Port Grape. The best judges pronounce it superb. It is said to have been adopted by the New York Hospital and physicians generally, as a very superior wine, and used in high circulation for its medical properties. It is also recommended by many medical gentlemen as invaluable for female weakness and general debility. We touched it to our lips somewhat unwillingly but were agreeably disappointed in finding one of the most delicious wines we ever tasted We hope that our leading physicians will test the virtues of this wine.—*N. Y. Times.*

Sold by our druggists.

### Notice to Manufacturers.

Especially to iron manufacturers steel manufacturers, foundry men, and all iron workers. Also to all persons interested in securing protection to American manufactures.

A meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to form a delegation to attend the Convention of the American Iron and Steel Association, at Chicago, on the 24th of May (Wednesday next).

All firms who intend sending a delegate to the Convention are requested to report at that meeting either by a member of the firm or by a message.

The delegation will leave on the Monday afternoon train and as a special car will be provided for the deregation, it is important that all who intend going should report on Saturday afternoon without fail.

### Ladies, Attention!

Mme. Demorest's Ladies' Friend and Arthur's magazines, for June at Pittock's.

Wear a badge for the President. Get the best photographs of the President at Pittock's.

Hugh Worthington, Jeff. Davis, Superior Fishing, Julius Cæsar, Husbands and Homes, and five other books received this week at Pittock's.

Albums, pocket books, photographs. Thumb baby, &c., at Pittock's.

Call and see Pittock's collection of portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

See the illustrated papers, to be had at Pittock's.

### The Steinway Piano.

Rev. Dr. Van Dessen writes as follows: The Steinway Piano, which I purchased at your rooms some years ago, has now been so long in use that I feel no hesitation in saying that it has proved to be as represented and gives the most unalloyed satisfaction. For volume, sweetness and brilliancy I cannot say that I have ever heard its superior, and I believe that they must become the most popular instruments of the day. A great number of persons have heard it and have uniformly expressed the highest admiration of its merits.

EDWIN M. VAN DESSEN.

To Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

### Church Organs.

Speaking of the Upright Reed Organs, of Carhart & Needham's New York make, the well known Professor Mayo, of Delaware College, Ohio, writes the following to the Messrs. Kleber & Bro.: "You remember that in a former letter I told you that the Carhart Reed Organ I purchased of you was expected to *beat* a thousand dollar Pipe Organ. Well it does, and as a result the Episcopal Congregation here is about selling their Pipe Organ, and will purchase a Carhart Reed Organ like mine of you. OSCAR MAYO.

### Hats and Caps.

All the new styles of hats and caps may now be found at the first-class hat and cap establishment of Wm. Fleming, No 139 Wood street; the new Patent Resorte Hat, spring brim, sits gracefully upon the head, and retains its shape; Silk Hats, fine French Felt Gents', Boys', Children's, Ladies' and Misses' Hats. Call and examine our goods.

### The Miltonian Tableaux.

this afternoon. The ladies and children will of course bear in mind the exhibition of the Miltonian Tableaux at Concert Hall this afternoon. The Hall will be thoroughly darkened and the same beautiful effects given as in the evening. Children will be admitted for 15 cents.

### Gaiters.

All styles in lace, buttoned, balmoral and Congress, together with a large assortment of boots and shoes for ladies, gents and children's wear, at private sale, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

### Men, Boys and Youths

Calf boots, Congress gaiters, balmoral and buckle shoes, Oxfords, slippers, &c., at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

### Dry Goods, Shawls, &c.,

At McClelland's shoe auction house, 55 Fifth street.

### General Assembly Proceedings.

On the fourth page of to-day's COMMERCIAL will be found a full and accurate report of the proceedings had yesterday in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in this city. The list of appointments of ministers to fill the pulpits of the Churches in the city and vicinity, on to-morrow, will also be found on the fourth page.

STATE SENATE.—Major HARRY WHITE, once elected State Senator from Indiana county, Pa., but who was compelled to resign on account of his being an unwilling guest of Jeff. Davis, in Richmond, is again a candidate for the nomination of State Senator in the Indiana District. Being now out of the military service, should he be nominated and elected, there is every probability he would be able to take his seat.

JUDGE BOND'S EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—It is reported that there is some talk of Judge Bond, of the Baltimore Criminal Court, being called to account by the Government for contempt, in his having charged the grand jury, a few days ago, to indict members of the Military Commissions for attempting to exercise—for, in fact, exercising—illegal and unconstitutional authority in the trial of cases. It is alleged if these Baltimore Commissions are illegal usurpers of law, and unconstitutional, so must be the Commission now trying the assassins of the late President Lincoln, and that the trial is a mere farce, to commit judicial murder. Judge Bond forgets that his own and all other courts in that District, which is still under martial law, only exist by sufferance of military, and that any judge or juror is amenable to trial before a military tribunal.

STILL IN PRISON.—Lamar, of Savannah, is still in the Old Capitol Prison, Washington. A correspondent relates that his daughter, who came on with him, is boarding at one of the hotels. The other day she complained bitterly in public that while her father was in the Old Capitol, Governor Aiken was at large, and invited from day to day to dine with foreign ministers. The reply to this complaint was just: "Governor Aiken did nothing to influence the South and drive it into insurrection. On the other hand, he opposed the secessionist movement. Your father was a rebel, aided the rebellion, and must take the consequences."

EXPLANATORY LETTER.—General Sherman, it is said, under a sense of injustice done him by the publications of the Secretary of War, wrote a letter from Raleigh explanatory of his negotiations with Johnson, which he requested might be given the same publicity as the Secretary's strictures. The letter has not yet been published.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. William D. Barclay, extensively known through Fayette and adjoining counties as agent of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, died very suddenly at his residence, in Uniontown, on Monday evening last, as is supposed of heart disease.

### Late News Items.

The Executive Committee of the Teachers' National Association have resolved to hold their next annual session during the third week in August, in Harrisburg, Pa.

The troops to be disbanded in the Eastern portion of this state are to be mustered out and paid in a camp to be located somewhere in York and Cumberland counties, near the Northern Central Railroad.

The next session of the National Medical Association will be held in Boston on Tuesday, June 6. The meetings will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State House, which, with the committee rooms, was tendered to the association by a unanimous vote of the Legislature. Delegates will be present from all the incorporated and regular medical institutions throughout the country.

In the Circuit Court, in session at Wheeling F. A. Gaenmler, obtained a verdict of $5,000 on Thursday, against the Washington Iron Works, of that city, for damages sustained by falling into an unprotected well.

Nineteen prisoners escaped from the military prison in Wheeling, on Wednesday night, eleven of whom were recaptured next day.

On Monday morning last, Mr. George Rhobucker, aged fifty years, died very suddenly at Barr's Coal Works, Washington county. He went into the bank in the morning in his usual health, assisted in pushing a water car, came out and complained of an uneasiness in his breast, went up stairs to bed, and in an hour after his wife went up and found him dead. Dr. Wm. H. King pronounced his death caused by disease of the heart.

A shooting affray took place at Leavenworth last Saturday, between Col. C. R. Jennison and "Wyatt" Anthony, both prominent and influential men in Kansas, and not altogether unknown in Missouri. Anthony fired two shots at Jennison, shooting him in the thigh, and wounding also a man named Wood, from Weston, Mo. As soon as Anthony fired he fled, and thus avoided Jennison's shot. Both parties were arrested.

The summer session of Washington College commenced last week, with a considerable number of students in attendance. The present senior class will be graduated at Washington, but after the present collegiate year, the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges will go into practical operation.

## CITY MATTERS.

BODY RECOVERED.—On the evening of the 9th inst., two men named William Lloyd and John H. Dewey started to cross the Monongahela river in a skiff, below the Birmingham bridge. As they did not reach their homes, search was made for them, and one of the oars of their boat being found in the river, their friends concluded that they had been drowned. The river was dragged for their bodies, but without success. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Lloyd's body was accidentally discovered floating in the Monongahela, at the foot of Market street. The Coroner was summoned, viewed the body and ordered it buried. Lloyd was married, and was about thirty years of age. He was by occupation a nailor, and resided in South Pittsburgh.

THE WILLIAMS' BANKING HOUSE ROBBERY.—Information has been received in this city announcing that Jim Brown, who was arrested at Toronto, Canada, some weeks ago, on a charge of robbing the banking house of W. H. Williams & Co., on Third, April last, and escaping from that city, which resulted in his discharge—the extradition treaty not covering the offense. A portion of the stolen money and a gold watch was found in his possession. He will probably be held by the Canadian authorities for crimes committed in that country. Brown is an old and experienced hand at the business, and will be made to suffer for his numerous crimes.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday morning an aged German, when about to get on board a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in Bridgeport, for the purpose of coming to this city, was robbed of his pocket book, containing between six and seven hundred dollars in money and some valuable papers. Two suspicious characters, who had been observed lurking around the train, were arrested, but very little money was found upon them. The German proceeded upon his journey.

CHILD LOST.—A little boy, two years old, son of A. F. Chatoney, wandered from his parents' residence, No. 63 First street, on last evening. He had on a light colored calico dress, plaid sack and flannel shirt; has light, short hair, blue eyes and very red cheeks, caused by sores. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will be very liberally rewarded by his parents. Apply at A. F. Chatoney, No. 18 Fifth street, or No. 63 First street, below Ferry street.

EUROPEAN TOURS.—A number of our wealthy citizens design spending the coming summer in Europe. Mr. John Murdock, Jr., the well known horticulturist, and Mr. Thomas Woodside, druggist, of Allegheny, and family, left for New York yesterday, where they will be joined by Mr. William Semple, dry goods merchant of Allegheny, and Mr. Thompson and family, of Sewickley. The party will sail from New York for the continent about the middle of next week. We wish them a prosperous voyage and safe return.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A man named Robinson was arrested in the Fifth ward yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being a common thief. He had a carpet bag with him, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a testament, a razor strap, two cakes and four large stones. He was locked up for a hearing.

### Crops, Rain and Frost.

The Lafayette (Ind.,) *Courier* says: We hear numerous complaints that the farmers are unable to get in their crops on account of the wet weather, and some already sown is rotting in the ground.

The Peoli (Ill.) *Eagle* says:—For the past week or two the continued rains have operated much against our farmers planting corn. It is feared that the wet weather will injure the wheat and oat crops.

The Salem *Republican* says: The frost on Thursday night, (fifth inst.,) was the most destructive experienced in this latitude since the memorable freze of six years ago. Peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and all the fruits, large and small, that were far enough advanced suffered fearfully. Some say the wheat was much injured. The prospect for the yield of all kinds of fruit, except apples, was never better. But a temperature from four to six degrees below freezing, was too much for them, and on Friday morning, the crop of ice was found to be more abundant than the crop of fruit.

The Western Reserve *Chronicle* says that not only fruit, but wheat suffered to a considerable extent.

A REBEL GOVERNOR IN HARRISBURG.—An INCIDENT.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of yesterday, speaking of the late rebel Gov. Brown, of Georgia, says he is tall, with long black hair, slightly mixed with grey. He wore black clothes and silver spectacles. A large number of citizens assembled at the depot to see the man whose views on the question of States' Rights were even more radical than those of the arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis. Brown did not appear to notice the crowd surrounding the train, but passed the time in reading the morning papers. An incident occurred in connection with the departure of the "Governor," which may be worthy of notice. That "Southern gentleman" employed a porter to carry his baggage to the Baltimore train, but forgot to reward the colored man for his labor, and entered the car. The darkey, determined to be paid, followed Brown, and informed him that black men were not accustomed to "work for nothing" here, stating at the same time that he did not want "Confederate money," but "greenbacks." The "Governor" paid the porter, and probably learned that Northern negroes are no slaves.

### EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

By Associated Press. CHICAGO, May 19.

The first locomotive on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon when fourteen miles out, instantly killing the engineer and firemen and a brakeman.

### KILLED BY A NEGRO SOLDIER

### Surrender of Rebel Troops.

By Associated Press. LOUISVILLE, May 19.

Mr. McGrath was shot and killed, in Shelbyville, this morning, by a negro soldier of Capt. Kirts' Company. McGrath and two or three others were ejected from a house occupancy by negro troops of the United States at the rendezvous, and on this an altercation ensued, and the shooting took place.

The Nashville *Union* says the rebel General Ben. Hill has turned over all his men, some seven hundred, with their arms and horses, to the United States. His men were paroled.

### THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By Associated Press. PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to $7,830 550. The largest single Western subscription was $70,000 from L. Hull, President of the Quincy Bank, Illinois The largest single Eastern was $200,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster took $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions was $10,000

# FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

### Report of Committee on Conduct of the War.

### Gen. Banks' Military Pretensions Damaged.

### Gen. Butler Vindicated in the Fort Fisher Affair.

### The Petersburg Mine Explosion

### GEN. BURNSIDE EXONERATED.

### Massacre of the Cheyenne Indians.

### BOUNTY JUMPERS RELEASED.

### Address of Bishop Simpson to President Johnson.

### Maximilian Kirby Smith Alliannce.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 19.

The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent has seen the forthcoming report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and says the testimony on the Red river campaign is of a character most damaging to any military pretension of Gen. Banks. It demonstrates him to have been quite of a mercenary motive, either for himself or his friends, by cotton speculation.

Gen. Butler, in the Fort Fisher affair, is substantially vindicated.

Gen. Burnside is exonerated in the Petersburg mine failure, which is attributed to lack of confidence on the part of Gen. Meade. The failure to capture Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg by Gen. Meade is attributed to the same weakness.

The massacre of the Cheyenne Indians in Colorado territory, by Col. Chenlingham, is known to have been a brutal affair and a disgrace to the country.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.

One hundred and sixty bounty jumpers and brokers, caught by Col. Baker, at Hoboken, a few weeks ago, and subsequently locked up there, were released yesterday. Some of the jumpers are on parole.

The *Post's* Washington special says: A delegation of Methodist clergymen visited President Johnson to-day. Bishop Simpson made an address to which the President responded. He said, "Gentlemen, the Union must be the Union of hearts, and hands and all will be happy and free." It is rumored that Maximilian and Kirby Smith have negotiated an alliance, and hints that our Government is closely watching movements in that quarter. The same special says the Mexican emigration agents have abandoned the system of newspaper advertisements and recruiting offices, and have established a system of silent organizations all over the country, corresponding one with the other and operating in concert. April last there were large numbers of emigrants to the Mexican frontier.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Court-martial trial of the Washington Provost Marshal has made considerable progress to-day. The Court granted the request of defence, that the evidence should not be given to the public from day to day.

All arms used by Quartermaster's employees and clerks of the War Department have been ordered over to the Ordnance Bureau, and daily drills by companies discontinued.

Twenty-eight Major Generals are to take part in the Grand Review, on procession here on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth corps of Sherman's army arrived to-day. They will march their camping ground to-morrow, the Fifteenth on Saturday.

G. H. Anderson, formerly Chief of the Recognition Bureau, who was suspended from his duties by Secretary Chase, has, after a thorough examination by Solicitor Jordan, of the charges made against him, been honorably exonerated from them, and was to-day restored to his former position in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The vessels of the Potomac flotilla which Government have no further use for, numbering over twenty, were, to-day, sent to Navy Yard. Their stores are being removed, and their crews transferred to other vessels or to the Mound City station.

The right wing of Sherman's army, commanded by Gen. Logan, was expected to arrive at Alexandria this evening. The Fifteenth and Twentieth corps, under Gen. Slocum, arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria yesterday.

The steamer Metamora, from City Point to-day with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond armory by the rebels, which had been stolen by them from Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the Rebels, and ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark of Richmond, Va., date 1864, and 1865, and it was doubtless the intention of the Rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed Deep River, North Caroilna.

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Jeff. Davis Hung in Effigy—Contribution to the Sanitary Commission—The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.

Disposition has been made of the treason brawlers and of those who rejoiced over the murder. Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy this morning by loyal citizens. The figure bore in its woman's dress, but with a man's boots in plain sight.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company announce that they have received the instalment of Government bonds on the first, amounting nearly to a million and a quarter dollars.

### SPEECH OF REBEL GENERAL MAGRUDER.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of April 25th, publishes the speech of Gen. Magruder at a war meeting the day previous. Magruder said he saw nothing discouraging in Lee's surrender. If the people of the trans-Mississippi would keep up a determination to fight it out. He closed by saying, "For what may, I shall stand by my country, and never be a slave to Yankee power. I had rather be a Comanche Indian Chief than bow the knee to Yankeedom. I will only add that we have a neighbor near at hand. I do not feel at liberty to say anything further concerning the matter to-night, but it may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected, and at a time when we least dream of it; therefore let us stand by our leaders and all will yet be well."

### AN ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SPOTTED FEVER IN BROOKLYN.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 19.

The *Post* says: Much excitement is caused in Brooklyn by the arrest of a "artman for dumpling a load of rags, reported to have been imported from Richmond.

It is said a number of persons had been taken sick with spotted fever in the vicinity of the place where the rags were stored in New York. On inquiry at the City Inspector's office, it was found that two cases of so called spotted fever were reported, but on being investigated proved to have been erysipelas.

### EFFICIENCY OF SEC. STANTON

### Testimony of Gens. Grant and Meade.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 19.

Gens. Grant and Meade have testified to the efficiency of Mr. Stanton in the management of the War Department. The former said he had never interfered with his duties, and dictated a course of campaign to him, but had always heartily co-operated with him.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (N. S.)

By Associated Press. BROOKLYN, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is now in session, with a large number of delegates. Dr. Brainard, of Philadelphia, preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, is the Mediator. Delegates are present from several Churches of East Tennessee. An enthusiastic loyal meeting was held in Dr. Cuyler's Church last night.

### HEAVY SPECIE SHIPMENT.

### Resignation of Commiss'r Lewis.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 19.

The shipment of specie to-morrow is estimated variously at from one to two millions. It will probably be between the extremes.

It is rumored that J. L. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned his position, and the place has been tendered to Wm. Orton, of this city, Collector of Internal Revenue.

# SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## The Conspiracy Trials.

### NINTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

### Interest in the Trials Increasing.

### PAYNE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED.

### The Would-be-Assassin of Mr. Seward

### Further Evidence against Mrs. Serrat

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

**Large Attendance of Ladies in Court.**

As the trial of the assassins progresses the interest of the public in the proceedings increases, if possible. The court room and adjoining apartments were densely crowded this afternoon; not a foot of standing room was unoccupied. A larger number of ladies were in attendance than on any previous occasion.

**Payne's Case**

Was nearly or quite disposed of, and the testimony against him presented in more regular and judicial form than has been practiced in offering the evidence as to the other prisoners. Excepting the immaterial and irrelevant questions put and answers drawn out by Payne's counsel, the testimony was unusually pertinent. For a time during the reading of this testimony, the prisoner exhibited some marked evidences of sensibility and much more intelligence than was generally expected of him. It was not long, however, before he relapsed into his usual stolid expression. Whilst the history of his entrance to the mansion and

**Attack upon Mr. Seward**

And the inmates of his household was being recited by the several witnesses. Much interest was manifested by the prisoner, and though his countenance did not discover any strong emotion, but seemed to say, "Of course, these facts are generally true, but I want to see whether you tell the story correctly or not."

**The Identity of the Accused was Completed**

By the testimony of Major Seward, Robinson, and the mulatto boy. Major Seward unhesitatingly pronounced Payne to be the man who made the attack upon his father, and afterwards on himself. Robinson is satisfied of the identity, but would not like to swear positively that the prisoner was the man. The boy was positive that Payne was the criminal, and unhesitatingly in the latter's identification whilst Payne was yet sitting in his woolen shirt. The witnesses retired to an adjoining room, and by order of the Commission

**The Prisoner**

Was required to clothe himself in the hat that was picked up in Mr. Seward's house just after the criminal left, and in the two coats identified as belonging to Payne. The mulatto boy who was again brought into the Court on taking the stand pointed to Payne standing up, exclaiming: "Oh, he know right well. If he confessed he'd tell you. I know you can ask him if I am not the one who let him in!" This exclamation, made in such frankness of manner caused a

**General Laugh, in which Paine Joined Heartily.**

The additional clothing made a wonderful change in his personal appearance. He now looked a broad shouldered, stout young man, and the fine hat cast a shade of intelligence and less of the appearance of a savage. But the same face was there, and unmistakable features of the

**Confirmed, Hardened Criminal.**

The boots that this man had on when arrested were produced in the Court, and, upon examination, found to be a pair made for Booth, doubtless, as his name was found written upon the lining, near the top of the leg.

**Some further**

**Evidence Against Mrs. Serrat**

was adduced, and it was shown that when she was confronted with Payne, on the night of her arrest, when he appeared at her house, she protested she never saw him, and added: "I did not hire him. I do not know him." This testimony is considered material as against her, since it has been heretofore clearly proven that she will know the prisoner, who had boarded with her, and lodged in her house on two occasions.

**Appearance of the Other Prisoners**

Is not different from their looks yesterday, except O'Laughlin, who is yet apparently sinking.

The evidence on the part of the Government will close to-morrow, as it now looks. Such is the expectation of the Judge Advocate. It is believed the further hearing will consume the whole of next week.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 20.

Witnesses for the defense were to day dismissed until Monday. About twenty have this larbier summoned. The United States has produced no witnesses to-day. Every effort will be made to conclude the testimony for the prosecution to-morrow. It will probably be completed next week. This morning, up to recess, Charles H. Rench was examined as to his having obtained possession of Edward Spangler's carpet bag, on the 7th, and found the rope produced in Spangler's carpet bag, the twist having been recently taken out.

After the recess Rench was recalled, and identified the rope found in Spangler's carpet bag.

Wm. Eaton testified he arrested Spangler at his boarding house in Washington.

Wm. Wallace testified he arrested O'Laughlin on the 17th of April in Baltimore. On the way to the police office, O'Laughlin spoke of the assassination as a bad affair, and denied that he had anything to do with it.

Col. H. H. Wells testified when Payne was in his custody, on the 17th of April, he had on the same clothes he now wore. He had taken an undershirt, minus one sleeve. When I described to him his struggle with Mr. Seward, the latter's found upon Booth's body with a substitute the most important of the testimony. I said, "I shall find the blood here," and I found it on the cuff of the shirt sleeve. Witness took the shirt, and said "there it is," pointing to the blood stains. I called his attention to it, and said, "what do you say now?" and he leaned against the side of the boat and said nothing. I also took from him the boots that have been showed in court, and asked him where he got them. He said in Baltimore, and worn them three months. I called his attention to the falsehood apparent from their being so little worn, and sent them to the Treasury Department, to see if it was possible to ascertain what the time was.

Mrs. Bleee, colored, residing at Bryantown The day after the President was murdered, there was a man at her house with him. They were on horseback. He returned in a short time. There were soldiers then in town, and witness heard the murder spoken of. Mudd rode back alone. The other man rode back alone. The other man rode a bay horse.

Mrs. Drosell, colored, living near Bryantown, gave similar testimony, adding that they went into the swamp and stayed there till the doctor came back. Neither of the witnesses could tell whether he was young or old.

The Court adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

## From North Carolina.

### DEATH OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN.

### HE DISINHERITS HIS RELATIVES.

### WANT OF MAIL FACILITIES.

### RIDICULOUS RUMORS IN CIRCULATION

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.

J. C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men in the South, died on the 8th, at his home near Edentown. He disinherited all his relatives because they identified themselves with the rebel cause. His property, amounting to many millions, he left to a few personal friends.

In the absence of mail facilities and all intelligence from principle centres the people of the interior of this State are afflicted with rumors and reports both alarming and ridiculous.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis and his Generals are organizing a large army on the other side of the Mississippi river and that France has recognized the Confederacy, leads Johnston's and Lee's paroled men to suppose they will be called into service again. Many of these paroled men are preventing people from holding Union meetings, on the ground that they are liable to be called into the field again, and it is their duty to suppress the attempt to return the State to the Union while they remain soldiers. It would not be safe for Northern Union men to remain in any place in the south after the withdrawal of our troops unless negroes are used for garrison duty.

Witness also testified to having subsequently recognized Payne at General Augur's headquarters.

Sergeant Geo. F. Robinson testified to having been in attendance as nurse to Mr. Seward. He recognized Payne as resembling the person he saw there. He first heard scuffling in the hall. Opened the door to see what the trouble was. He stood against it. As soon as it was opened wide enough he struck me, and knocked me down, and then rushed to Mr. Seward's bed—stabbed him and maimed him. As soon as I could get on my feet I endeavored to pull him off the bed and he then turned upon me; then there was a man came in the room who struck between the two of us. Got him to the door or by the door, when he received his hands around my neck. Knocked me down, broke away from the other man and rushed down stairs. He stabbed me in the forehead. I saw him cut Mr. Seward twice. He struck beyond his neck the first time. Then he struck on the neck.

Mr. Frederick Seward was sworn and identified Payne as the man who was in his father's house on the night of the 14th of April. He had retired about eleven o'clock, and a short time after was aroused by the screams of his sister. He rushed up stairs and seized the man, who struck witness with a knife. He said, "I am mad, I am mad." Near the door, as witness was rushing, he saw by the light in the hall that he was tall, large, and had black hair and no beard. Gets pistol and rushed down to the front door. After witness' own wounds were dressed he went to his father's room and saw he had a large gash on his cheek. Witness was astonished the prisoner was the same man.

Special to Western Associated Press.

Colonel Morgan testified that on the 17th of April he took possession of Mrs. Serrat's house, and stated that Payne came in with a pick ax on his shoulder. He said: "I guess I am mistaken." He said, "I want to see Mrs. Serrat." I told him he was right, she was in the parlor. He said Mrs. Serrat had engaged him to dig a gutter. He said he earned his living by the pick. He showed me an oath of allegiance and said he was from the South; he said that he could neither read nor write. Witness identified the pick-ax which he had on his shoulder. He said he had no previous acquaintance with Mrs. Serrat. He came from Isle of Wight county, Va. I told him that he was a poor man and came to him to do work. The oath of allegiance contained the name of Lewis Payne. On examining, I saw he said he was from the South, and left there in February; he had to leave or go into the army. I was preferred to guard the building by the pick-axe, and said he could not read, but could manage to write his own name. I told him he would have to go before the Provost Marshal's office and explain. He moved a little at first, but did not answer. The prisoner and Mrs. Serrat had no conversation at the time of her arrest. Witness found some papers and photographs at the house of Mrs. Serrat, including Booth's, Jeff. Davis', Alex. H. Stephens' and Beauregard's. We also found in the house with this on it: "Thus will it ever be with tyrants, Virginia, the mighty." *Sic Semper Tyrannis.*"

Major Smith testified he was in charge of the party who took possession of Mrs. Serrat's house; saw her after the arrest of Payne. He asked Mrs. Serrat if she knew Payne; she said, "No, gentlemen, on my word and God, I do not know the man, and have never seen him." Mrs. Serrat did not even ask for what the witness came; she expressed no surprise. She said at all. When I rang the bell, Mrs. Serrat opened the window and said, "Is that you, Kirby?" The pick was on the balcony. But "open the door." She opened the door. I came into the hall and said, "Are you Mrs. Serrat?" She replied, "I am." I said, "Are you Mrs. John H. Serrat," and I added, "mother of John H. Serrat, jr?" She replied, "I am." I said, "I have come to arrest you and all in your house."

On cross-examination witness identified a large, dirty sack coat as worn by Payne the night of the arrest. Also identified a dirty linen cleaner, and of a brighter gray, being produced, he said that was the coat. He recognized the testimony all that was wanting in the other coat.

Surgeon General Barnes testified to the character of the wounds received by the Sewards.

Thomas Price testified to picking up a coat on the 18th of April, in the woods between Fort Washington and Piney Branch Church. Some were shown the witness, one of Confederate gray, the other a checkered cream color. The latter he identified. Found a pistol ball picked up it had traces of blood on the sleeves.

Mr. Risch was re-examined and identified a pocket book, a military pass, a memorandum, a belt hook, and other articles found on Payne when searched.

Mr. Hodges identified a boot with Booth's name in it, which had been worn by Payne. The boot had been subjected to chemical process by him to bring out any marks in it. He was then called for further purposes of assistant Secretary Field.

Mr. Jordan testified he saw the boot offered in this case at the time of the trial of Mrs. Surratt in the conviction that the name written there was J. W. Booth. He did not know at the time of whom it was written.

Mr. Marsh testified similarly, having made out letters J. W. Booth.

William Wilson, colored, was re-examined —Here the Judge Advocate ordered the letters to be removed from Payne that he might put on both the coats successively again. Witness was not there at the time. Every effort was directed towards him. His face slightly flushed and its lips curled in an expression of smile, and revealed dimples in his cheeks, in which the colored boy had alluded in previous testimony. He first put on the coat of confederate gray, and was told to put on the other, same colored one. The hat was then handed him and he put it on, and turning towards the house negro tenant in the dark blue eyes searching upon him.

Judge Holt then said to the boy, "Do you recognize that man?"

Answer—"Yes, sir; but he had a white comforter on, and looked quite well; he had one corner of that in his mouth, and looked quite pretty like. His eyes looked pretty fierce. Here the boy shook his head as he added, "Oh, he knows me well enough."

This brought the solemn importance of the words, the homely positiveness or the boy evoked a laugh, to which Payne himself responded by a renewal of his cool smile.

Mr. Robinson was called and said of Payne—"He is more like the man than he was before. I should think it was him, but I am not sure about it."

Jacob Rittenspark testified to knowing Spangler. He is the stage carpenter at the theatre. He (witness) handed to Declines on the 17th of April, Rittenspark is the man commonly called Jake about Ford's.

Captain Weamenskleer, testified he was at Serrat's house on the 17th of April, when she and Payne were arrested. He identified both of them. Mrs. Serrat remained in her parlor well at the request of Judge Advocate Bingham, and into the glance of the witness happened to fall upon a pistol ball and percussion caps in Mrs. Serrat's room. The caps were in one of the bureau drawers, and the ball would be exactly the size to fit them. He confirmed the previous testimony as to finding the photographs.

Lieut. John W. Dempsey testified to finding a likeness of Booth in the house of Mrs. Serrat, partaway between the front and back of another picture.

Mr. Weichman was recalled and testified to having seen Payne previous to the assassination in the same clothes he now wore.

Col. H. H. Wells testified when Payne was in his custody, on the 17th of April, he had on the same clothes he now wore. He had taken an undershirt, minus one sleeve. When I described to him his struggle with Mr. Seward, The latter's found upon Booth's body with a substitute the most important of the testimony. I said, "I shall find the blood here," and I found it on the cuff of the shirt sleeve. Witness took the shirt, and said "there it is," pointing to the blood stains. I called his attention to it, and said, "what do you say now?" and he leaned against the side of the boat and said nothing. I also took from him the boots that have been showed in court, and asked him where he got them. He said in Baltimore, and worn them three months. I called his attention to the falsehood apparent from their being so little worn, and sent them to the Treasury Department, to see if it was possible to ascertain what the time was.

Mrs. Bleee, colored, residing at Bryantown The day after the President was murdered, there was a man at her house with him. They were on horseback. He returned in a short time. There were soldiers then in town, and witness heard the murder spoken of. Mudd rode back alone. The other man rode back alone. The other man rode a bay horse.

Mrs. Drosell, colored, living near Bryantown, gave similar testimony, adding that they went into the swamp and stayed there till the doctor came back. Neither of the witnesses could tell whether he was young or old.

The Court adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

# VERY LATEST.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Trophies for the Chicago Fair.

### An Election to be Ordered in Virginia.

### Removal of General Banks

### Gen. Canby Appointed his Successor

### The Grand Military Review.

### Gen. Sherman Preparing a Reply to Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

**Curiosities for the Chicago Fair.**

Rev. Dr. Rider, of Chicago, has obtained for the use of the Northwestern Sanitary and Soldiers, Home Fair, the look taken from Libby Prison, loaned by Secretary Stanton. General Magruder has issued an order to have made up for the use of the Ordnance and Trophy Department of the fair, a complete assortment of arms used in the service, with many captured guns, etc. The Secretary of War has promised to loan to the fair if he gets them in time, the dress and shirts worn by Jeff. Davis at the time of his capture. General Grant expresses his most cordial sympathy with the fair, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend it.

**Governor Pierpont**

Has prepared, and will soon issue a proclamation, ordering an election of members of the Legislature in such counties of Virginia as are known to have a preponderance of loyal votes. It is understood that Secessionists will be disfranchised, and no person will be allowed to vote in the loyal elections who cannot establish his loyalty beyond a peradventure. In this policy he will be sustained by the Government.

It is understood that the President to-day ordered the

**Removal of General Banks**

From command of the Department of the Gulf, and that General Canby has been appointed his successor. Gen. Wm. F. Smith and James T. Brady, of New York, were appointed by Mr. Stanton commissioners to proceed to Louisiana and investigate the administration in that Department. They made their report this week, and upon it this action of the President is based. General Canby has orders to restrict himself to purely military affairs, and to interfere in military matters only upon requisition of Gov. Welles.

**G. A. Henderson,**

who was charged with malfeasance in office and suspended from his position in the Treasury department by secretary Fessenden, has been reinstated, an investigation having resulted in clearing him of all charges made against him.

There will be an immense crowd here next week to witness the

**Great Military Review.**

All the hotel accommodations have already been secured in advance, and the hotel proprietors are obliged to refuse hundreds of applications daily for rooms. Such an opportunity to witness a military pageant as will then be the nation has never before been offered, and probably will not be again during the present generation. A large and strong platform is now being erected on the sidewalk

# The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.


☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results in inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

### COUNTY UNION CONVENTION

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m. and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. PELANDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

### The Developments of the Conspiracy Trials.

The evidence now in fully connects the rebel leaders, we may say the rebel government, not with the assassination only, but with a long established and elaborately matured plot to murder, burn and destroy on an extensive scale, and in many places. We consider the complicity of JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel leaders named in President JOHNSON'S proclamation, has been fully made out, and an impartial jury would not declare it, even without another word of testimony. The conspirators appear to have congregated in Canada, where SANDERS, THOMPSON, and several other high-toned specimens of the chivalry, of the assassin order, could be conveniently consulted, while enjoying British protection. Sanction, material aid and comfort appear to have been drawn from Richmond, where conspiracy and every form of assassination, was considered, if not formally adopted, by Confederate rulers, as among the arts of warfare. Agents passed to and fro, and the business was as systematically matured as a military campaign. Rebel money was used in profusion and liberally promised on the completion of jobs. Indeed, JEFF. was willing to pay for this sort of service, while his soldiers went unpaid.

It is a passing suggestion, that English holders of the cotton loan may derive what comfort they can from the reflection, that their money was thus spent; and English sympathizers with the Rebellion generally, are at full liberty to feel all the satisfaction the fact will admit of, when they come to know that they not only recognized as "belligerents" a band of Assassins, but assisted by every means in their power to carry out their nefarish plots.

The country has much reason to congratulate itself on the wisdom, vigor and faithfulness with which the investigation has been prosecuted, and the enormity of the conspiracy, in its vast ramifications, exposed. The case has been prepared with great skill and labor, which we must say has been performed principally by that unswerving patriot, Judge HOLT. The conviction and theory adopted by Secretary STANTON, at the outset, in his letter to Minister ADAMS, that it was the partial culmination, and partial failure, of a grand plot by the rebel leaders, having its origin in Richmond, has been steadily adhered to in prosecuting the case. The developments show with what wisdom and success. Less than anywhere else has the theory of the case was adopted and adhered to. We know now that it was not on conjecture President JOHNSON charged complicity in JEFF. DAVIS and other leading rebels. He had proof sufficient to warrant him in doing so. Enough has been spread before the world to carry the conviction to every impartial mind—enough, it would seem, to overwhelm with the sense of deepest shame every person not utterly lost to honorable feeling, whether in the South or "neutral" countries abroad, who has at any time or in any manner furnished the slightest aid to the Rebel cause.

### Noting Progress.

The Proclamation of the President, declaring that all persons in arms against the government, east of the Mississippi, after June 1st, will be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death, sweeps from existence the last remnant of the military power of the rebels, and wipes out the last blotch of organized resistance to the government. How great the change! But a few days ago two hundred and fifty thousand well armed, organized and led rebels, defied the Government. The Rebel President fulminated his edicts from his capital, and declared the South would never give up, but was able to carry on the war to an indefinite period. The South was confident, and the North were doubting. Now, not a Rebel soldier is left in the field. The Rebel President is a crushed prisoner in our hands—certain to be hanged. The heavy hand of the Government is being laid on the Rebel leaders everywhere, and the strong arm of justice is stretched out to bring to the gallows some, at least, whose offenses are worthy of no less punishment. The triumph of the Government is complete at all points, at home and abroad. Emerging from the ordeal still the stronger for the trial, with capacity developed and character established to a degree that is the wonder and alarm of the old world, our country may with reason demand that it shall be respected, and feel that at last it is the equal of the great nations of the earth, as the architect and keeper of its own fortunes.

The rubbish strewn in the path of the Rebellion will in due time be cleared away, and the new order of things made to conform to the elevated plane to which we have been brought. A nation that has done such things has but one thing more to do to go through to the end,—it must govern itself and bear itself becomingly in the eyes of the world. The trials of prosperity, those of adversity being over, are safely now.

### Decline in Prices.

Throughout the country there is a steady decline in prices, except in certain cases where a combination of sellers is able to keep them up, and which, of course cannot last long. In New York, sugars selling at $1 last December now sell at 22. Dobaines have fallen from 50 to 37½ cents; hosiery from 81 to 50 cents, and from 50 cents to 25; muslins from 50 to 35 cents; and other things in proportion. Estabies must take a tumble soon.

MILITARY COURTS.—Some of the public journals have been greatly exercised about the trial of the persons accused of the assassination before a military tribunal. They speak of such a court as something contrasted with legal tribunals, as though no law controlled its proceedings, and as though a fair trial and a just award were hardly to be hoped for.

This is as great an mistake and a pernicious one. A military court is, no less than a civil one, a legal tribunal. In conducting its process of trial, in the examination of witnesses, in considering testimony, in rendering its decisions and in imposing punishment on convicted offenders, it is governed by law as other courts are.

But in these times, so barren of "arbitrary measures," the cases of journals referred to must have some palliative to feed upon, and they seem disposed to make the most of this.

A FOOLISH APPEAL.—The Memphis *Appeal* is again upon its travels. It is decidedly a "mail" paper, both in a literal and a figurative sense. It keeps ahead of the Union cavalry in its fleet movements. No plantation darkey excels it in the breakdown dance. It has as many lives as a cat, which animal it also resembles in other respects. After being issued from Memphis, Grenada, Jackson, Atlanta and Montgomery, it has issued, bodily, forth again, a pussy wanting a corner. We know little of the *Appeal*, except that its literature is of the fugitive character. Its philosophy is unequivocally peripatetic. In politics it is theoretically, and, as fast as possible, practically, a follower of our illustrious and immortal Mississippi JEFFERSON.

THE WHISKER, THE MOUSTACHE AND THE PETTICOAT.—These articles have so often, of late, appeared in false positions, and there has been so much whisking on and whisking off of them, that we are in danger of falling into confusion as to their proper places. We hope, however, that the whisker will not suffer, nor the moustache be neglected, nor the petticoat be overlooked in the shuffle. We only intend to protest against the abuse of a thing affords a good argument against its use.

The profits of cotton growing in Egypt threaten to convert the whole valley of the Nile into one great cotton plantation.

### Status of Rebel Prisoners of War.

Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, the distinguished publicist, has prepared for the *Independent* a careful and able opinion on the status of rebel prisoners of war, in which he holds that if a prisoner of war has committed crimes, or acts of injury not covered by the laws of war, he remains answerable to the captor for the same and will be punished accordingly. This conclusion is warranted by General Order No. 100, 1863, paragraph fifty-nine of which has these words: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities." The writer instances the case of a Russian officer, during the Crimean war, who was taken prisoner, tried, convicted and executed for mutilating and killing wounded enemies. The account of the transaction was published in European journals and the justice of it was not questioned. So if it was discovered that a prisoner of war had been concerned in the poisoning or other assassination of an enemy, before his capture, he would plainly remain answerable for the crime, and would be wholly unprotected by his status as prisoner of war. The same would be the case if it was discovered that a prisoner of war had been guilty of cruelty against prisoners before his capture.

The law and usages of war make no distinction as to obligations or status between the paroled prisoner of war and the prisoner of war in custody, and all parole or imprisonment of prisoners of war is naturally at an end with the conclusion of peace. It cannot be otherwise. If there be any difficulty in the application of these usages of war, it arises out of the fact that we must apply them to rebels, that is, to men who, by the very fact that they war against us, and call for the application of rules of war, prove that they commit a crime, *i. e.* treason or armed rebellion against their lawful government.

DR. LIEBER, after considering the law of regular war, the rules adopted by humane governments in rebellions and our own code of the laws of war, as well as the principles of law in general, concludes that any cartel or military agreement remains military in its character, and that a General who receives a surrender cannot determine anything regarding the rights, or forfeiture of rights, in a civil point of view, of those who surrender; that when the rebellion is at an end, the power of parole ceases, and the paroled person becomes again simply a citizen or subject, with *undiminished responsibilities to the law of the land;* that the fact that a written agreement has been entered into by two conflicting parties in a rebellion, does not by any means imply a pardon of the offenses committed up to the time of the agreement; that prisoners of war remain always responsible for penal crimes committed before their capture; that all treason, every rebellion, a formal and stipulated surrender implies and can imply in good faith, is that the act of appearing in arms against the other contracting party, shall not be visited as a crime, so far as the articles of surrender go, and so long as they, in their nature, can last; that those who rebelliously took up arms cannot enjoy greater immunities than the citizens who joined the rebellion.

This view of the status of rebel prisoners of war, which seems to be perfectly in accord with the views of eminent jurists of the law of nations, makes amenable to the civil authorities on the termination of the rebellion, every rebel soldier and officer, from General LEE down to the poorest private in the ranks, but it is understood that President JOHNSON has decided to extend the amnesty to all men and officers in the rebel army below the rank of Lieutenant General. If this be so, General LEE and some half dozen Lieutenant Generals, of the rebel army, will alone be tried for treason.

### The General Assembly.

This venerable body has fully organized, and fully started in its deliberations. The usual embarrassments and delays incident to the earlier sessions of so large a deliberative body, are now past, and henceforward the current of business and discussion may be expected to flow on rapidly and smoothly.

The Assembly is large and, to the eye, by which alone we can, as yet, judge of its character, presents the appearance of an intelligent, thinking body of men. The Senate, which embraces some of the most eminent divines and distinguished civilians of the country. We miss the representatives which, in former years, came to this body from the Southern states. The lines that the rebellion drew around the territory which it usurped, enclosed many ministers and members of the Presbyterian churches, as they did many of other denominations, precluding their further connection with their former brethren, or ecclesiastical correspondence with them. Those who were thus separated by the political secession have organized a Southern Assembly in the Confederate States. How the sudden and unlamented decease of the Confederacy may affect their ecclesiastical status or their fraternal disposition towards this Assembly, we have no means of ascertaining. We notice, however, that one Presbytery within the late insurrectionary domain is represented in the present General Assembly, the re-union of the Church, in the proper time and way, would be a happy sequence to the pacification of the country.

The only drawback to the pleasure of attending on the deliberations of the Assembly is the difficulty of hearing the utterances of its officers and members. The clear, distinct, sonorous voice of the reading Clerk, we note as an exception. It cannot be the fault of the house for the pastor's voice, not a strong one, is easily heard to the remotest corner. The conversational tone will not answer. It requires the energetic enunciation that usually accompanies the middle of a sermon.

### Booth, the Murderer.

The pretention to political heroism, with which this wretched and guilty man nerved himself to the perpetration of the atrocious deed, turns out, under the light of testimony, to have been a mere dramatic accompaniment of the act. It was, like the words which he uttered, and like the shaking of the dagger as he crossed the stage, a mere histrionic artifice, intended to cover and conceal the horrid brutal nature of the crime.

The evidence before the Commission, however, proves that his murder's act was perpetrated under entirely different motives. Money was the attraction. He was a hired assassin, a cut-throat for gain, coolly balancing, in a sordid mind, the profits of an oil speculation and those of a treacherous murder, and choosing the latter as sure to pay the best. Alas! fallen human nature!

The power of political sympathies was not certainly underrated by the assassin, when he made that terrible appeal to them. We trust that they were greatly exaggerated, in his estimate, if he expected them to justify his crime. None but those who are utterly hardened by party rancor, would respond to the appeal, with any palliations of the bloody deed. That tendency should be indulged, in any mind, to wards mitigating the abhorence of crime because of its being committed under political pretexts, is sufficiently deplorable. Nor is it deplorable only. It is dangerous to every valuable interest. Partizan revenge no more sanctifies murder, than personal malice does, or any other destructive passion. The laws of God and man condemn it in the one case, as well as in the other.

Booth's pretension, even if it were genuine, would not shield his name from the stain of guilt and infamy. But he was a mercenary murderer, hired and paid to do the fiendish deed.

GOING INTO BUSINESS.—Hundreds of persons are making arrangements to go into business in towns along the railroads radiating from Memphis. It is astonishing to know how many army officers, soldiers and civilians from the North who propose to locate in the South, and go into business at La Grange, Grenada, Corinth, Iuka, and other places, as soon as the country is opened up. Probably many of them will find that the trade will not for some time equal their expectations. There is a magnificent future before this Southern country, but it has been so impoverished and broken up by the war that it will need a year or more to recuperate. When we have one or two years' crops as the basis for business, when law and order are restored, when labor, life and property are secure, our Southwestern and Gulf States will become the richest and most prosperous part of the United States.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

GOOD SUGGESTION.—Gov. Morton, in an address to the people of Indiana, recommends the appointment of a board of directors, consisting of not less than one delegate from each Congressional District, to receive contributions for the establishment of a permanent home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen. The citizens meet this evening at Indianapolis to take the proper steps to render efficient the organization, and for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a meeting, at an early day, for delegates from all parts of the State. Governor Morton, always the soldiers' friend, suggests many good things that will do to copy after.

The grape crop in this region was almost totally destroyed by the late freeze. We hear from down the river that only here and there a small patch near the water escaped. To many persons this misfortune is a severe blow. The occurrence is the first ever happening, we are told, since the culture of grapes began on the present extensive scale.

### General Intelligence.

Counterfeit fifty dollar Treasury notes are in circulation.

A large number of hogsheads of tobacco are being shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio road from Wheeling, consigned to Baltimore merchants.

The steamer Evening Star is about to make a trip from New York to Southampton and Havre. This is the first American steamer which has crossed the Atlantic since the war began. She will take passengers and mails, and probably will continue her trips if the enterprise pays.

A verdict was rendered on Monday in the Circuit Court sitting at New Albany, Indiana, against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company for $10,000, on account of a boy, named William Langdon, having had his legs cut off by being run over by the Company's cars.

The special business of the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, is to try Chief Justice Bullitt on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. It is reported that Judge Bullitt has resigned in order to escape a trial.

President Johnson has ascertained the names of some twenty citizens of North Carolina of unquestionable loyalty, and has sent the names to come to Washington to confer on the proper steps to be taken towards reorganization and reconstruction.

The Wilmington (N. C.) and Weldon Railroad is now in operation. Trains are running daily on the road. Trains are also running through from Morehead City to Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Danville to Richmond. Mails will now go through to these points, also telegraphic dispatches.

So successful does the money order system work that it is to be greatly enlarged. One hundred and thirty-nine offices were established on the first of November last. On the first of June 280 more will be established. The amount of money orders issued last quarter was $88,462 24, on which Government received about $5,000. There are about $40,000 constantly lying in the hands of postmasters, subject to call.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, General Garfield, of Ohio, Lieut. Governor Bross, of Chicago, A. D. Richardson, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield, Massachusetts *Republican*, are in the city to-day, and are on the eve of starting on a summer journey across the plains to Utah, California, Oregon, etc.—*Chicago Journal of Wednesday.*

On Thursday night last there was a very severe frost in this vicinity—sufficiently so, we fear, to materially injure the fruit. It is perhaps to soon yet to known the full extent of the damage, but it must be considerable to the peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries and possibly the apples. It is our opinion, however, that early cherries having northern exposure, were injured while in bloom, by frost or the cold north winds. We feel pretty confident that such is the case with the few trees we have. They were very full in bloom, but the blossom stem began to wither and fall, and continued to do so until there is very little fruit left upon the trees. We attribute the failure to the cause above named, as the trees were in a fertile, flourishing condition.—*Norwalk Reflector.*

### Foreign Items.

The Government of New Brunswick are about to issue $1,000,000 in Treasury notes.

New coal and ore mines have been opened near Valparaiso.

There are some sixty thousand tulips in full bloom in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The Pope admits the right of the King of Italy to appoint Lombard and Piedmontese bishops, according to ancient rights.

The President of Nicaragua publishes a decree, with the object of attracting immigration, and offering to families one hundred and twenty manzanas land.

A millionaire in Antwerp has been detected stealing plants from the public gardens. He is afflicted with the disease called kleptomania. The jail is a remedy when it affects poor people.

The revolution in the southern provinces of Peru gains in importance. The four departments of Arequipa, Moque Gua, Puno, and Cuzco, have declared for a change of government.

Mr. John Henry Gurney, the member for King's Linn (whose wife went off with the footman, a few years since, to the scandal of all right-minded persons) and whose uncle, the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, has just left him £1 200,000 in hard cash, has become a partner in the great money-broking house of Overend, Gurney & Co., Lombard street. Some idea, of the magnitude of the operations of this firm may be gathered from the fact that although they lost in the crisis of last year, chiefly by the failure of houses in the produce trade, about £600 000, their profits never were so large as in the following year, their transactions may be calculated by millions per diem, and there is no day that their net profits do not amount to £1,000, generally to much more.

### Personal.

President Johnson has had his life insured for $10,000. His late illness arose from vertigo, to which he has always been subject.

The Nashville *Press* learns that the rebel Gen. Forrest was killed by Capt. Walker, of the rebel army, in revenge for the shooting of his son.

It is said the correspondence between Generals Sherman and Halleck is of the most racy character. The letters of the former are fully up to the most epistolatory efforts of the erratic Ohio soldier.

General Banks has removed Dr. Kennedy, mayor of New Orleans, and appointed in his place Colonel S. M. Quincy, of the 73d United States Infantry. Colonel Quincy is from Jamaica and a grandson of the late Hon. Josiah Quincy.

General Grant being down to the War Department Tuesday evening last, a man appeared at his house with an order from him for his two most valuable horses, the Jeff. Davis pony and the choice bay trotter, but some suspicion arising, the horses were not delivered. The man thereupon went away, leaving the order, which proved to be a forgery.

BEETROOT SUGAR IN FRANCE.—A late return on this subject shows that at the end of March there were three hundred and ninety-eight manufactories in operation, which were thirty-two more than at the corresponding date of last year; that the quantity of sugar made was 111,788 tons—an increase of 37,836; and that, including the stock in hand at the beginning of the season, the total to be disposed of was 91,592 tons. Of this quantity there were taken for consumption, sent to bonding warehouses, to Entrepôts, &c., 125,402 tons; so that at the end of March there was stock on hand of 33,190 tons, of which 19,950 were in a finished, the rest in an unfinished, state. As to the bonding warehouses, they received from the beginning of the season, on the 1st of October, to the end of March, including the quantity on hand, 151,172 tons, of which 116,134 were taken for consumption, refining, &c., leaving a stock of 35,038 tons.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.—A Knoxville, Tennessee, letter of May 1st, says: The future of the South is to be a glorious one. The current of emigration has already commenced to turn, and men of capital, and enterprising manufacturers from all parts of the North, are flocking South, purchasing property, and settling down anxious to be first in the field. Of the various cities of the South, Knoxville will assert claims that will not be overlooked. East Tennessee is remarkably rich and fertile and possessed of great advantages as a farming country. Its railroad facilities and its abundant water power, its facilities for communication, both with the Atlantic and the Gulf States, will render it pre-eminently as a manufacturing district. The proposed railroad from Cincinnati will be built as soon as Northern capitalists realize the importance of the measure, and then Knoxville will present inducements second to no city in the South.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEATH ASTROLOGICALLY FORETOLD.—A modern believer in astrology, who signs himself Thomas Lister, calculated the horoscope of Abraham Lincoln, and published it in a newspaper, September 20, 1864. Among other things it was said:—"In December, 1864, and in January, 1865, some deep, base plot will be got up against the President, known by the transit of Mars; and the aspect of the planet shows danger by pistol shot, or some infernal machine. During these months more than ordinary caution and watchfulness will be highly necessary. After February, that evil transit will have passed away. We could increase our remarks concerning the personal dangers of the President, but believe forbearance in this case to be a virtue."

THE SIXTH CORPS.—The Sixth Army Corps, Major General Wright, is still at Danville, Virginia, but it is expected that the greater part of it will shortly return to the North, as soon as order shall have been fully restored in that vicinity. General Wright has appointed a number of magistrates to administer justice in the surrounding country, and is using every exertion, with the best success, to substitute civil for martial rule in Southern Virginia. The flocking of the negroes from the country into the town of Danville has been stopped, by direction of General Wright, and agricultural operations have consequently been again resumed. The farmers, however, are much in need of horses, mules, and implements to prosecute their work.

ST. DOMINGO ABANDONED.—The last steamer informs us that the Spanish government has officially ordered the island of St. Domingo to be evacuated by its troops, and the long contest there to be given up. We were previously informed from St. Domingo that a Spanish war steamer had arrived there, with a royal order to that effect, from Madrid; and we were informed that the Spanish troops left the island republic on the 30th of March. We now know that this is the close of a prolonged and unsuccessful attempt on the part of Spain to re-subjugate a former dependency, and that the republic of St. Domingo, small as it is, has achieved its independence.

### The Wheat Prospect in Ohio.

The editor of the Fayette county (O.) *Herald* having visited a considerable scope of country, reports as follows on the wheat prospect:—During our late absence of nearly five weeks from home, we made some observation of the prospects for a rich wheat crop at the next harvest—passing from this place to Morrowtown, thence to Columbus, thence to Piqua, thence to Toledo, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. The result of our observation was, that along this entire route the prospect, now, for an abundant wheat crop is as good as we ever saw it. From Toledo west, through the counties of Lenowe, Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph, in Michigan, we never saw a better prospect for a good wheat harvest. In Elkhart and St. Joseph counties, Indiana, the prospect is very good; but on the Laporte prairies the wheat has been a good deal winter killed, but in the timbered lands wheat looks well. In Marshall, Kosciusko, Whitley and Allen counties, Indiana, the fields present cheering prospects. From Fort Wayne eastward, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road to Lima, Allen county, and thence on the Dayton & Michigan Road, thence to Xenia, Morrowtown and this place, the prospect for a good wheat crop is excellent.

### Extra Pay to Army Officers.

Some doubt has been expressed, by officers of the army, as to the passage of a bill, introduced in the last Congress, granting three months pay, as a sort of bonus, to such of them as remained in the service until the close of the war. It is a law, and is published officially in the statutes at large of the Thirty-eighth Congress, second session. It was made a part of the Army Appropriation Bill. We quote as follows:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of volunteers now in commission below the rank of Brigadier General, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months pay proper.

The bill was passed on the 21 of March last. "Pay proper" means pay exclusive of commutation for rations, servants, &c.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.—A Richmond correspondent writes: A reminiscence of last winter is brought to mind by the capture of the arch traitor. I was told that there was then and had been for some time a very light-draught and swift steamer lying high up in one of the small estuaries of the Southern coast of Georgia, where none of our gunboats could reach her, by reason of the shallowness of the water. She was heavily armed for a craft of her small size, and was protected from the land by infantry and cavalry stationed in the neighbourhood. During all the time she was known to be lying there, she was kept constantly victualled, watered, and coaled for a short voyage, still she never went anywhere and never gave any sign of an intention of taking any sort of cargo on board.

As long ago as early in last February the existence of this craft was known. The general impression among those cognizant of her existence was that she was being reserved by Jeff Davis to assist him in gaining neutral ground in case of any sudden emergency requiring him to leave the country, and the impression was undoubtedly correct. The direction of his flight proves that he meditated moving to reach the Southern Atlantic coast rather than the trans-Mississippi, a thing he would hardly do unless he had already made arrangements of transit to one of the West India Islands. Fortunately he was caught; but as Irwinsville is only about one hundred miles from the Georgia coast at the mouth of the Satilla river, the probabilities are that in three days more he would have been beyond the reach of the law he has outraged.

THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS—JEFF. DAVIS RESPONSIBLE.—Ex-rebel Senator Henry S. Foote, has at last settled the question as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of Union prisoners in the South. Mr. Foote was a member of the committee in the rebel Senate to examine into the treatment of prisoners, and has charged starvation. Mr. Foote states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in cabinet meeting to reduce the rations received from the north that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection with the confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, worthless, and that he determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee overruled him and suppressed the facts. This fact, he also states, was the cause of the quarrel between Foote and Davis, which resulted in the former's flight from Richmond. From these revelations of the ex-rebel Senator, the guilt of the atrocious perpetrators of our brave soldiers confined in rebel prisons throughout the South, fastens itself on the "petticoat" President of the Confederacy, now removed North to be tried for his many diabolical deeds in connection with the rebellion.

SILK FABRICS IN FRANCE.—From a report of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons it appears that the value of silk fabrics of all sorts exported from Lyons in 1864 was 14,455,000l. English, and was 550,000l. more than in 1863, but 4,640,000l. less than in 1859, the most prosperous of the last ten years. The proportion of these goods taken by England has varied greatly. The average of the five years from 1855 to 1859 was nearly a fourth of the whole, whereas, from 1860 to 1864 it was nearly one-half—in precise figures, 49 per cent. As to the United States they took, up to 1859, about three-tenths of the total exports, but from 1860 to 1864 only about a fifth. It must be noted, however, to be remarked, that a not inconsiderable portion of the goods sent to England was really destined for them, being sent there to be shipped.

MR. STANTON AND THE THIEVES.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* has the following remarks on Mr. Stanton's method of dealing with thieves:

There is one good thing that Mr. Stanton is doing at least. He is economizing in the public expenditures. Secretary Stanton is not sometimes, reckless and rash; yet add that he is the terror of thieves. I know this to be true. All the thieves hate Mr. Stanton. I would not say that every man who hates Mr. Stanton is a thief; for that is not true, but it is true that a very large proportion of his enemies are persons who have attempted to get their fingers into the Treasury in one way or another, and the ugly Secretary has closed the door upon them. He is not always fair, that is the worst of it, and occasionally abuses an honest man.

I. O. O. F. OF PENNSYLVANIA—ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE—SECOND DAY.—Wednesday's session was still more numerously attended by the representatives than on the day previous. New members were again admitted, reports read and referred, and the usual elective officers installed by P. G. Sire, James B. Nicholson. The remaining portion of the day's session was occupied in the discussion of questions of importance only to the Order. This morning at ten o'clock, the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By Laws will be made the special order. The alterations and amendments made at the present session will remain in force during the next four years. During the intervening period no change can be made.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF PRODUCE.—The recent heavy decline in the price of produce has seriously affected many engaged in that branch of trade. The decline in the price of oats has been the greatest, consequently operators are heavy losers. We hear of one cargo arriving at New York from Chicago, the sale of which at current prices would not meet the transportation and other charges against it. Breadstuffs in rye and barley also suffered, In many quarters we learn that the losses already sustained have more than overbalanced the profits made during the reign of high prices since the breaking out of the war.—*Albany Argus.*

THE New York *Times* has a letter from a veteran politician, who says:

In December, 1860, the President elect was strongly inclined, if indeed, he did not absolutely decide, to invite Andrew Johnson to a seat in his Cabinet. His purpose and policy however, relating to Union statesmen in Border Slave States was changed at Washington by the same influence as that which caused to exclude the delegates from these States from the National Convention.

Atlanta is again garrisoned by Union troops, the Confederate forces in Northern Georgia having surrendered to Gen. Steedman, commanding the District of Etowah. The telegraph lines and railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta are being rebuilt, and the Journals heretofore rebel represent the feeling of the people, everything is in a fair way to progress smoothly in Northern Georgia.


PINEAPPLE CIDER.
PINEAPPLE CIDER.
Concentrated Pineapple Cider.
Concentrated Pineapple Cider.

A Preventative of Sickness.
A Preventative of Sickness.

To prevent sickness use as follows: add one teaspoonful of Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the system. It never fails to relieve Ne vous Tremors, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c., &c.

Sold by N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. myl5

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter SCALES,
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT
S. M. ORR'S,
my11-st-eSat No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny city.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. 5 by
myl8 Liberty Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory, carefully revised ..... $5 50
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1865 ..... $1 75
Gaver Thoughts of Country Parson, (2d series) ..... 2 00
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, blue and gold ..... 1 50
St. Philips. By author of Rutledge ..... 1 75
Methods of Teaching. By J. P. Wickersam, principal of Penn. State Normal School ..... 1 75
The Culture of the Observing Faculties in the family and school; or things about home and how to make them instructive to the young. By Warren Burton ..... 75
Life in Heaven: or an hour of Heaven our Home, &c ..... 1 25
Colonel Alice: a memoir of Alice B. Haven ..... 1 75
Robinson's Physical Geography of the Holy Land ..... 2 00
Napoleon's life of Cesar, in 1 vol ..... 2 50
Christian's Mistake. By author of John Halifax. 1 50
Husbands and Homes. By Marion Harland ..... 1 75
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
my 20 93 Wood street.

SAWYER'S
BARBERS' SOAPS.
The luxury of a good shave, and the pleasure of the toilet are greatly enhanced by using a superior article of Soap.
Sawyer's Ambrosial Shaving and Toilet Compound.
I am frank to confess, makes the nicest lather for shaving, and is the finest for toilet purposes, that I have for years had the pleasure of using in my business.
NATHANIEL ALLEN,
of the Monongahela House Shaving Saloon.
my29

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals are invited for the re-building of the Bridge over the Allegheny river at Mechanic street. Bidders to state plan of bridge, with full specifications, price and date of completion.
Add ess before the 13th June next.
J. H. PHORNBERGER,
President North ra Liberties Bridge Company,
Pittsburgh, May 17th, 1865.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
An election for one President and six Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Bruce & Negley corner Grant and Fifth streets, on the 6th day of June next, between the hours of two and three o'clock p. m.
G. W. HAILMAN.
my19-16t

CHESTER PIGS.
1 sale, 12 weeks old—not akin—and pure bred from the best Eastern stock.
Also, several half breeds, very fine. For sale by
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
Sewickleyville.
myl8 3t

SOME
CHOICE GOODS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Will be found at
ALICE MOWRY'S,
myl9-2t No. 32 Fourth street.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.
The Warehouse No. 329 Liberty street,
Occupied by us, will be rented. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
my6-tf 329 Liberty street.

Printers' and Binders' Warehouse.
THE SUBSCRIBERS MANUFACTURERS
Type Revolving Double and Single
CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES,
BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES
FOR
Book, Job and Card Printing,
STEAM ENGINES,
HYDRAULIC PRESSES
With wrought-iron cylinders, Standing Presses of various kinds, Chases, Furniture Cases, Stands, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, and every article connected with the trade. Letter-press, Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, always on hand, or furnished at short notice.
They would also call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their New
Railway Newspaper Press,
AND THEIR
SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER
Hand Printing Machine,
either of which is especially designed to supply newspapers of moderate circulation with a cheap, plain and serviceable Printing Machine, capable of doing also the ordinary Job work of an out of town office. They are designed to run exclusively by hand, at a speed of 700 or 800 per hour, and at this rate will run without jar or noise.
A new Catalogue, containing cuts and descriptions of many new Machines not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information is now in press, and when completed will be sent to any of the craft who will furnish their address
R. HOE & CO.
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AT HALF PRICE—
BOOKS AND ALBUMS.
JOHN P. HUNT,
59 Fifth St., Masonic Hall,
Is selling off about 5,000 copies miscellaneous
BOOKS AND ALBUMS,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
Many of them at one half the Publisher's price.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Napoleon's Life of Cæsar, vol. 1, 8vo, price ..... $6 50
Napoleon's Life of Cæsar—cheap edition ..... 1 00
John Stuart Mills' Essays and Dissertations, 3 vls. 6 75
Milman's History of the Jews—Riverside edition, 3 vols ..... 6 75
Don Quixote—Lockhard's edition. Vellum Cloth, 4 vols ..... 7 00
Gil Blas—A new and beautiful edition, 3 vols ..... 5 25
St. Phillips—By the author of Rutledge ..... 1 75
Husbands and Homes—By Marion Har.and ..... 1 75
Emerson's Poems—Blue and Gold ..... 1 50
Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Blue and Gold ..... 1 50
Gail Hamilton's New Work—Skirmishes and Sketches ..... 2 00
The Perpetual Curates—By Mrs. Oliphant ..... 1 50
Goethe's Wilhelm Meister—New Edition, 2 vols. 4 50
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Guizot's Meditations on Christianity ..... 1 75
Freed's Poems—New Edition, 2 vols ..... 4 00
My Married Life at Hillside—By Barry Gray ..... 2 00
Christian's Mistake—By Miss Muloch ..... 1 50
The Book of Golden Deeds ..... 1 75
The Lost Book—Edited by Mark Lemon ..... 1 75
For sale by
KAY & COMPANY,
my20 55 WOOD STREET.

S. S. McKELROY ..... JAMES DICKSON. ..... JOHN T. SHANE.
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(LATE WILSON & McELROY.)
No. 54 Wood street,
Offer at all times a well selected Stock at popular prices.
my6-1w

AGENTS FOR
ABENDROTH BROS.
Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Trees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at New York prices.
Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells. DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
ap4-3m No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, } PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1865.
DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 18th inst.
my16 J. E. BRADY, Jr. Cashier.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIREC.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan.
The Popular Loan of the People
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
mh29-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMEN

The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of City Councils was held last evening.

In Common Council—Present: Messrs. Ardary, Briggs, Brawn, Davis, Frederick, Hare, Hunneckett, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, Mish, McCandless, McClelland, McQuewan, Rebman, Tomlinson, and Steel, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting was read and approved.

The chairman announced that the meeting had been called at the instance of the Street Committee, and in the absence of special business the rules were suspended, and other business taken up.

Mr. McCandless stated that an ordinance imposing the duties of night police of the city, passed by the Select Council some time ago, had been misled, and he then presented a copy of the ordinance, which was read three times and adopted unanimously. Concurred in by Select Council.

Mr. McCandless offered a resolution instructing the committee on City Property to sell the Good Intent Engine House and lot, on Wylie street, and appropriate the funds obtained from said sale to the erection of an engine house on the lot owned by the city on the corner of Webster and Fulton streets. Read three times and passed. Select Council non concurred, and referred to Committee on City Property with instructions to report.

Mr. McQuewan presented a resolution providing for the introduction of water-pipes on Duquesne Way, from Marbury street to the Pond, to connect with pipes on Water street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. McCandless also presented a resolution, instructing the Committee on Water to lay a water pipe on Taunehill street, from Centre avenue two hundred feet toward Wylie street. Referred to Water Committee.

On motion adjourned.

In Select Council. Present: Messrs. Barclay, Brown, Coffin, Conson, Herdman, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Quinton, Reed, Sees, Thompson, Wilde, Wills, Young, and Mr. Lowry, President.

Mr. J. R. Reed submitted the report of the committee on streets in relation to the sewer on Pennsylvania avenue. The Committee stated that since 1859, $2,000 had been expended in making repairs to the sewer, but the difficulty had not been obviated, and it was still in a very bad condition. The Committee, not feeling authorized to incur any additional expense without obtaining consent of Councils, had concluded to refer the matter back to Councils for instructions. There were only two ways in which the evil could be remedied: First. By repairing not only the State sewer, which commences at or near Boyd street, but also the city sewer running along Pennsylvania avenue eastwardly to a point at or nearly opposite the mouth of Washington street, involving an expense of $3,000. Second. To continue the city sewer eastwardly from Boyd street along Pennsylvania avenue to Try alley, down Try street to a point opposite Fourth street, where it would intersect with the old sewer, involving an expense of $5,000. The report was accepted.

Mr. Reed then submitted an ordinance for the construction of a sewer eastwardly from Boyd street, along Pennsylvania avenue to Try street, down Try street to a point opposite Fourth street, there to intersect the old State sewer, and appointing viewers to assess costs in the property benefitted by said sewer. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

Mr. McAuley (Mr. Brown in the chair) presented communications from citizens of the Fourth Ward, in relation to the storing of oil on the Allegheny wharf. The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Thomason, from the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, presented an ordinance increasing the rates of wharfage on oil barrels to two cents per barrel per day. The ordinance was referred back to Committee, with instructions to amend so as to prevent the storing of oil on the wharf.

Mr. McAuley presented a petition from the moistence Committee, asking permission to erect a wooden building, to be used as a Soldiers' Home. The request was granted.

Mr. J. R. Reed offered an ordinance appointing assessors to assess, if any, resulting to the Court House from the alteration of the grade on Fifth street. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from O. O. Phillips and others, in relation to the sewer on Colwell street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. White offered the report of the viewers on the opening of Watson street, in the Eighth Ward, which was referred back to the viewers. On motion adjourned.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN.—A fashionably dressed young man, calling himself F. Elliott, arrived in this city with Tanyer & Noyes' Circus, and by representing himself as the Assistant Treasurer of the company, succeeded in securing a number of checks and money to the amount of $200 in a few hours. Not keeping his appointments, and his checks being dishonored, when it was ascertained that he had no connection whatever with the circus. Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, was then notified of the transactions, and a warrant issued for his arrest. On Wednesday night, about midnight, Elliott was arrested in the Allegheny Diamond and locked up until morning, when he had a hearing. He returned the sums borrowed, and the parties he had attempted to swindle declined to prosecute, so he was discharged. It has been ascertained that Elliott followed the circus from New York, and has been practicing the borrowing operations wherever he had an opportunity. The public should guard against this swindler, and not trust the "Assistant Treasurer" in future.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of time, and is constantly increasing in popularity. The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest in the world, and has been proved such by a million and more satisfied customers. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. The quantity of dye in those sold for $1 is double that sold for $1 elsewhere. THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being a combination in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, and obtain an infinitely more natural shade than is produced by any other dye. The color of hair produced is perfectly natural in color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jet black, which will not soil, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. A. H. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer, DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale agents.

☞ THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. SLAGLE announce that he will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the nomination of the Union ratification meeting. my17-td

☞ LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 59th Penna. Vols., is now home on furlough, and is a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. my17-td

☞ FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—BUTLER.—CHARLES P. HILDEBRAND, of Butler, subject to nomination of Union County Convention. my 7-tc

☞ FOR TREASURER, Col. J. B. ITDDOO, Pittsburgh. Subject to decision of Union County Convention. my17-tc

☞ FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. WILLIAM A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union County Convention, of June 6th. my9-tc

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞ DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, to be held on the first Monday of June, 1865. my15 dawtd

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. CASE will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my2 Qd6-d&w

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN L. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to decision of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, the 3d, 1865. ap28-d&wtc

## NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT

CORPORATIONS, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all companies incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and organized at any time prior to the first Monday of November, 1864, that they have failed to make report to the Auditor General under the act approved April 21, 1858, and the act approved April 1, 1864, that they are required to report to the Auditor General forthwith, as follows, to-wit:

In case a dividend has been declared, the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount, and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the first Monday of November, 1864 a day previous year or years in which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year or years ending as aforesaid, then an appraisement of the cash value of the stock as it existed between the first and fifteenth days of November, must be made by the President or Treasurer, and by a majority of the directors, under oath. When an appraisement is made the report should also state at what time the company was organized.

In addition to the above report, under the act of April 21, 1858, companies not paying a tax on tonnage are required to make a separate report, under oath of the Treasurer of the amount of net earnings or income received during the period from April 30 to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act approved April 30, 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES, and doing business in this Commonwealth are notified that they are made subject to the tax on net earnings or incomes under the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, and are required to report to the Auditor General the amount of such net earnings or income received between the 30th of April and the 1st of November, 1864.

All delinquent companies incorporated by or under by law of the state of Pennsylvania will be afforded reasonable time to make report under the several acts required by law, and above enumerated; but continued neglect or refusal to report to the Auditor General or other officer under the second proviso of the second section of the act of April 30 1864, which is in the following words:

"Provided further, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth, as required by the act of April 21, A. D. 1858, entitled "An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies," may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all persons, companies or firms neglecting to make full returns and payment to the State as required by the general laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall forfeit all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor.

ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, May 19, 1865.—my19-1tp

## STAR WELLS OIL COMPANY.

The Directors of the STAR WELLS OIL CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) payable at the Company's office, Wilkins Hall Fourth street, on and after May 6, 1865, on all stock paid in full.

By order of Board of Directors.

my19-6t R. AHL, Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office up to May 8th, 1865:

| Name. | Kind. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Saville, | tavern, | 1st Ward, Pittsburgh |
| George Connair, | do | do do |
| Archibald Perry, | do | do do |
| Cath rine Wilbert, | do | do do |
| John Sayd r, | do | do do |
| Rhinehart Fred'k, | do | do do |
| F Weigand, | do | do do |
| John Rothine, | do | do do |
| Catherine Bonnet, | eating house, | do do |
| Wm Pollock, | do | do do |
| Wm R Bryan, | do | do do |
| John Seiferth & Co, | other goods, | do do |
| Thomas Bell, | do | do do |
| John Laverty, | tavern, | 2d Ward, Pittsburgh |
| Aaron Sayre, | do | do do |
| Henry Hoefler, | do | do do |
| Joseph B McKee, | do | do do |
| G P Hoffa & Swender, | do | do do |
| Thomas Bailey, | do | do do |
| John Brown, | do | do do |
| Joseph Wer ey, | do | do do |
| Peter Brady, | eating house, | do do |
| Henry Vogt, | do | do do |
| G Heinzman & Co, | tavern, | 3d Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Peter Brady, | do | do do |
| Jane Kennedy, | do | do do |
| James Cox, | do | do do |
| John Duffy, | do | do do |
| Wehrung, | do | do do |
| Thomas White, | other goods, | do do |
| L & J Kelley, | do | do do |
| Wm Sanders, | do | do do |
| Wm N Cheesman, | tavern, | 4th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Wm Hewitt, Jr, | do | do do |
| Jos A Mogle, | do | do do |
| Silas es Mul e's, | do | do do |
| Benjamin Grimbli, | do | do do |
| Daniel M ins, | do | do do |
| P M Hepkl s, | do | do do |
| Charles Mullen, | eating house, | do do |
| Geo P Miller, | do | do do |
| Alex Campbell, | do | do do |
| Lawsonburgercell, | other goods, | do do |
| James Boyd | do | do do |
| H W Lawson & Co | do | do do |
| John McDevitt, | do | do do |
| Robert Woods, | do | do do |
| L H Voigt & Co, | dam T nnsaint, | tavern, 5th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Jacob Fox, | do | do do |
| Wm Burton, | do | do do |
| Peter Dondinger, | do | do do |
| Verdenkeley, | do | do do |
| Thomas Kelley, | do | do do |
| Joseph Israel, | do | do do |
| Adam Depenbrin, | do | do do |
| Henry Dale, | do | do do |
| Ja bertie Keck, | do | do do |
| Richard Greenawalt, | do | do do |
| John Mooney, | do | do do |
| Harry Hoffman, | eating house, | do do |
| Geo Eckerly, | do | do do |
| Wm Williams, | do | do do |
| Joseph Mayhew, | do | do do |
| Wm Sidden's cker, | other goods, | do do |
| Henry Zimmerman, | tavern, | 6th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Beyer Bolinde, | do | do do |
| Herman Bechtold, | do | do do |
| Minna Jurse's, | eating house, | do do |
| James McKelvey, | do | do do |
| Henry Jones, | other goods, | do do |
| Mrs. M'Cully, | eating house, | 7th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| John P Voigt, | do | do do |
| John Richardson, | tavern, | 8th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Wm Knox, | do | do do |
| James Coyle, | do | do do |
| Wm Vetzmeier, | eating house, | do do |
| John H Dettler, | do | do do |
| John Power, | tavern, | 9th Ward, Pittsburgh. |
| Geo New ath, | do | do do |
| A Kumpf, | do | do do |
| John Kerr, | do | 10th Ward, do |
| Chas Quinn, | do | do do |
| Felix Lafferty | do | do do |
| Rhinehart Ulrick, | do | do do |
| Joseph Schaich, | do | do do |
| Andrew Garlach, | do | do do |
| R Auth, | do | do do |
| John Smith, | do | do do |
| Stephen Calins, | do | do do |
| J H Gardner, | do | do do |
| John Savage, | do | do do |
| James Brawley, | do | do do |
| A Mamus, | do | do do |
| James Williams, | do | do do |
| Wm C Ewen, | do | do do |
| Georgenewalt, | eating house, | do do |
| Stephen Covenagh, | do | do do |
| Xavier Walz, | do | do do |
| James Brownlee, | other goods, | do do |
| Wm Basnage, | do | do do |
| F Lynch & Co, | do | do do |
| Wm Bennett, | do | do do |
| Chas I Nushing, | tave n, | 1st Ward, Allegheny. |
| John Sullivan, | eating house, | do do |
| Xavier Hewlin, | do | do do |
| G Fass, | do | do do |
| Martin Isherwood, | do | do do |
| John Nichols, | tavern, | 2d Ward, do |
| Adam Beyl, | do | do do |
| John A Smith | do | do do |
| Chas Fosbinder, | do | do do |
| Mary Gow ns, | eating house, | do do |
| Barnara Dickenhoffer, | do | do do |
| A J Wagner, | tavern, | 3d Ward, do |
| Christian Gelb, | do | do do |
| Ad holmy Hoffman, | do | do do |
| Valentine Keck, | do | do do |
| Leonard Kern, | eating house, | do do |
| Geo Panchner, | do | do do |
| Hugh Barker, | do | do do |
| Margaret Hinkle, | do | do do |
| Nahran Baso, | do | do do |
| Ja nsch ermer, | do | do do |
| John H stinkel, | tavern, | 4th Ward, do |
| Bernard Schmidt, | do | do do |
| Philip Reidstein, | do | do do |
| F J Landgraf, | do | do do |
| Antonia M.H., | do | do do |
| John Klaus, | do | do do |
| Jacob Kegel, | do | do do |
| C McClo key, | eating house, | do do |
| Jacob Kegel, | do | do do |
| F Landing, | other goods, | do do |
| Wm Seddon, | do | do do |
| John Nusser, | tavern, | Birmingham. |
| John N Shaffer, | do | temporary inns of do |
| Valentine Schering, | do | do do |
| Ann J Maguire, | do | do do |
| Christian Stange, | do | do do |
| Francis Fisher, | do | do do |
| Frank Kronig, | eating house, | do do |
| Sim n Miller, | do | do do |
| Jacob Hartman, | tavern, | East Birmingham. |
| Ernest Hauch, | eating house, | do do |
| John Bier, | do | do do |
| John Sa ger, | tavern, | Lawrenceville. |
| John Smith | do | do do |
| Joseph Hart, | do | do do |
| Jam s Young, | do | do do |
| John Thomas, | do | do do |
| Hannah Sc aldson, | eating house, | do do |
| Valentine Burger, | do | do do |
| John G Serm, | do | do do |
| Peter Enge, | tavern, | do do |
| Chas Jacobs, | other goods, | do do |
| Barbara Ludwig, | tavern, | Manchest borough. |
| Robert Brown, | do | do do |
| John G Heer, | eating house, | do do |
| Peter Schmidt, | tavern, | McKee port borough. |
| Thomas Clark, | do | do do |
| James McK. Snodgrass, | do | do do |
| Jacob Engle, | do | do do |
| J F Wack r, | eating house, | do do |
| Martin Freudenreich, | tavern, | Sharpsburgh borough |
| Joseph Liebold, | eating ho se, | do do |
| John Gerhard, | tavern, | South Pittsburgh, do |
| Antony Baugh, | do | do do |
| Wm Voight, | other go ds, | do do |
| Jacob Wagner, | eating house, | Taren um borough |
| George Hoelzel, | tavern | Temperanceville borough. |
| Elizabeth Clark, | eating house | do do |
| Hannah Angeladein, | other goods, | do do |
| Thomas Corroon, | tavern, | West Pittsburgh. |
| Jacob Fry, | do | do do |
| Henry Schneider, | other goods, | do do |
| Mary A McGranor, | eating house, | do do |
| Frank Bopp, | do | tavern, Collins township. |
| Nicholas Leech, | do | do do |
| Peter Shouse, | eating house, | Crescent township. |
| Mahlah Cowher, | tave n, | Chartiers to nship. |
| Caroline Weigle, | do | Elizabeth to nship, |
| Sherl ick Burke, | do | do do |
| John Jones, | do | do do |
| John Hoffner, | do | Hampton township. |
| Michael Shaffer, | do | Indiana township. |
| Henry Ledler, | do | Liberty township. |
| A S Kelley, | do | Lower St. Clair tp. |
| John C Hughes, | do | do do |
| John Lutz, | do | do do |
| George Goldback, | do | do do |
| George Lauer, | do | do do |
| Richard Miller, | do | do do |
| George Yokser | eating house, | do do |
| Wm Grierson, | other goods, | do do |
| Peter Hoffman, | tavern, | Mifflin township. |
| George Altmeyer, | do | do do |
| Wm Thorp, | do | do do |
| Jacob Ewert, | do | McClure township. |
| John N ssler, | do | Penn township. |
| Ludwig Fleck, | do | do do |
| Josephine Fleck, | do | do do |
| Frederick Week, | do | do do |
| Christian Sherzinbaugh, | eating house, | Pitt township. |
| Antony Whitaker, | tavern, | Peebles township. |
| Andrew Sehn, | eating house, | do do |
| James N Tidball, | do | tavern, Robinson township. |
| James Bryan, | do | do do |
| Michael Lenard, | do | do do |
| Joseph Lobick, | do | Reserve township. |
| Frederick Ulrick, | do | do do |
| Frederick Garraux, | do | Richland township. |
| Jacob Born, | do | Ross township. |
| Jam s Mc Cully, | do | do do |
| Elizabe h Hanna, | do | Shaler township. |
| Patrick Dunn, | do | do do |
| Andrew Schaffer, | eating house, | do do |
| A drew McQuecty, | tavern, | Scott township. |
| George Sanders, | do | Union township. |
| Anna Hohn, | eating house, | do do |
| Otean Auburia, | tavern, | Versailles township. |
| Jacob Bauer, | do | do do |
| Thomas Lawrence, | do | do do |
| Sarah J Robinson, | do | Wilkins township. |
| Ezekiel Reese, | do | do do |
| Gabriel Fry, | do | do do |

Gabriel Fry, do do do

Thomas Robinson, do do do

Are hereby notified to meet on Wednesday, May 31st, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day until all are heard. Licenses must be taken out after the 31st inst. and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked according to law. Applicants must file their bonds in my office before the day of hearing.

WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

my13-3td

## OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the 8th day of May, 1865, the Monday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the act of Congress declaring the railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said bridge, and for this purpose it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designated as a channel way.

All owners of persons, engaged in navigation is called to the provisions of the second section of act of Congress: "The officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to injure said bridge, in the discretion, construction and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 62 feet above low water, and there is a width of 200 feet between the piers.

All pe sons are notified further that such bridge is erected without a draw, and all the regulations of the act of Congress have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

THE HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD CO.
By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.

May 8, 1865. my8-2w

## THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS,

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood Street,
Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

## J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman,)

## DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

oct26-1y-eod

## 5 BBLS. PRIME ROLL BUTTER.

5 bags White Beans.
1000 pounds country Bacon. Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
141 and 143 Water street.

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers use.

For sale by
WM. BAGALEY,
my8-1w* 12 Wood street.

## 20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds. prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line, for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my8 141 and 143 Water street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON

TRAGEDY AND DRAMA
SINGING AND DANCING.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the performance will commence with the tragedy, entitled
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon.....William Henderson
Dance.....Miss Jennie.
Song.....Fannie Burt.
Dance.....Louisa Sylvester.

To conclude with the Irish drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

## FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT

AT

## MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1865,

of the

## FROHSINN SOCIETY,

With the kind assistance of the

GREAT WESTERN ORCHESTRA

AND

The Best Amateurs of the City.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—to be had at the Music Stores and seats may be reserved, without extra charge, at KLEBER & BRO'S. my16 1w

## MONS. DE LONG'S

GRAND JUVENILE

## TERPSICHOREAN EXHIBITION,

Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24th, at

## MASONIC HALL.

The dancing will consist of two parts—first, the ball room; second, single and double fancy dancing, beautiful ballet divertisements &c. Mons. De Long will appear in two character dances. Tickets to be had at the music stores and at the door on evening of entertainment. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. my 15-3t

## CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH

## OPEN TO-NIGHT

And every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock, the great

## MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

OF

## PARADISE LOST!

Completely Illustrating Milton's Great Poem and carrying out his idea of

Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children's Afternoons 15 cts.
A. B. MORRISON, Proprietor and Manager.
L. FISHER Agent. my15 3t

## GARDNER, HEMMINGS & CO.'S

## GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,

Will exhibit in Pittsburgh on

## RED LION LOT,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

May 25th, 26th and 27th.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Newly organized for the season of 1865—is it once more upon the road with an entire new company of the high st order and unsurpassed quality to the public's taste. Leaving Circuses.

Remember, and look out for the Grand Twenty Horse Act of Mr. Charles Hatfield, which he has the premision, followed by the beautiful little Fairy Chariot, drawn by a team of Ella Pontes (the smallest in the world). All the horses, mules, carriages, &c., &c., will also appear in the line of the procession.

Don't forget day and date.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance commence half an hour later.

For further particulars see small bills and large posters.

At McKeesport, May 24th.

my18-6t

## CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. my8-1yr

## SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE.

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, recommended in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsical and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEERS' WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use. It is an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. Try it once, and you will notice the result.

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is on the outside of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED SPEER, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vineyards of Oporto. Trade supplied by E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey Principal Office 56 Front street, New York. 19-1aw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

## MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

## DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA SYRUP as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is guaranteed to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

## PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

## TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

## PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.
Cincinnati Ohio.

Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati Ohio. my8-1y

S. R. HARTLEY.....WM. M'KEE
O. P. PHELPS.....H. C. BABCOCK.

## HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Leather Belting and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose.
Wool Packing, Fire Buckets.
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap8tf

## WANTED.

WANTED—1 WOOD PLANER, 1 CAR WHEEL PRESS, and proposals for OAK TIES—B. & R. for Cars. Address
McVAY, WALKER & CO.,
Braddock's Field Allegheny co., Pa.
my9

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING CLERK or BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man lately in Government service and honorably discharged. Address
REV. M. USE,
Care of John Way, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa.
my 9-1w

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man who has received an honorable discharge from Government, who writes a fair hand, and speaks English and German. Address "S" Commercial office. my19-3t

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell WILSON'S new SEWING MACHINE on a monthly salary, or commission.
For terms and particulars address
LAFROUP & CO., General Agents,
142 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
my17-2w

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a graduate of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Book Keeper or Shipping Clerk. Address
J. R. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.
ap26

## DRY GOODS

## BOYS' CASSIMERES

AT

## J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

BLACK CASSIMERES,
BOYS' FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTH,
BLACK CLOTH,
SUMMER PANT STUFF,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS.

A large assortment of

## NEW GOODS

my18 JUST RECEIVED.

## BARGAINS

## IN DRY GOODS,

AT

## GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

## 92 Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

7 YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

## NEW DRESS GOODS,

AT

## J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

PLAID SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK CORDED SILKS for MANTILLAS.
VICTORIA GLACE,
PARIS MOURNING,
PURE MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
SMALL FIGURED LAWNS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

A large assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS. Also, goods for men and boy's wear. my9

## ATTORNEYS

## BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

FRANKLIN, PA.

(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my8

G. M. M'MASTER. J. M. GAZZAM. J. R. BUTTERFIELD.

## M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given gratis, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsical and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use. It is an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. Try it once, and you will notice the result.

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is on the outside of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED SPEER, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vineyards of Oporto. Trade supplied by E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey Principal Office 56 Front street, New York. 19-1aw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to obtain the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in all acts, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause may be, if the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Fear, Dread, Indecision, Emaci ation. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a powerful tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief experience in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
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Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

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Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES:

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I. M. PENNOCK, Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my1-6m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 24th, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1855, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the places of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock

The Pittsburgh Commercial Saturday, May 20, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

## SEVENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

## Presbyterian Church in the United States.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 19th—9 A. M.

The Moderator, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., of New York city, in the chair.

The Assembly engaged in devotional exercises for half an hour. Fervent prayers were offered by Rev. Wm. Bannard, D. D., and Rev. D. Elliott, D. D., in which appropriate reference was made to the peculiar condition of national affairs, and God's blessing supplicated in behalf of our rulers.

The minutes of yesterday were read by Rev. Dr. Schenck, permanent Clerk, and were approved.

The Moderator announced the following committees:

### Standing Committees.

BILLS AND OVERTURES.

*Ministers*—J. Wood, D. D., S. Wilson, D. D., D. Harvey, W. M. Rice, J. H. Nixon, J. Wilson, E. Senour, R. Morrison.

*Elders*—J. B. Ward, J. H. Herron, L. A. Bonner, R. Merritt.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

*Ministers*—W. H. Green, D. D., D. Elliott, D. D., R. Dilworth, D. D., S. F. Colt, C. W. Cooper, A. Swazey, S. Johnston.

*Elders*—H. H. Leavitt, R. McKnight, M. Sears, E. A. Moore, D. C. Alexander.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

*Ministers*—J. G. Monfort, D. D., L. Halsey, D. D., S. C. Jennings, D. D., H. G. Hinsdale, M. C. Sutphen, S. A. Mutchmore, R. C. Colmery.

*Elders*—L. Reese, J. King, M. D. Curry, G. Bergen.

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

*Ministers*—J. C. Lord, D. D., W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., S. M. Hopkins, D. D., S. J. Nicolls, R. H. Allen, F. Buell, S. Jackson.

*Elders*—J. D. McCord, W. G. Holmes, R. Wanless, H. Howard, D. D. Demorest, R. Miller.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*Ministers*—W. Bannard, D. D., A. B. Cross, S. R. House, J. C. Thorn, J. H. Reed, J. L. Nevius, W. J. Coons.

*Elders*—D. Cuyhant, J. R. Davidson, A. E. Chamberlain, W. S. Harbison.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

*Ministers*—D. J. Waller, A. V. G. Schenck, J. E. Nassau, N. M. Irvin, J. A. Hodge, J. Spencer, J. Mack, A. P. Botsford.

*Elders*—G. W. Allen, J. V. McCune, H. W. Robbins, R. F. Harry.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

*Ministers*—W. D. Howard, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., I. O. Fillmore, J. H. Pratt, T. S. Vail, S. Bishop.

*Elders*—G. F. Wiggan, W. M. Awl, E. W. Hall, W. F. Fiske.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

*Ministers*—J. C. Ribleddiffer, T. S. Lemon, J. Sanderson, E. C. Boswell, F. D. Harris, T. Murray, W. D. Wilson.

*Elders*—S. J. Dickey, P. Schoonmaker, T. S. Manley, F. Paull.

DISABLED MINISTER'S FUND.

*Ministers*—S. Steel, D. D., A. G. Morrison, J. M. Crowe, D. D., H. Taylor, E. D. Bryan, D. Kelly, A. P. Botsford.

*Elders*—S. M. Orr, Z. Ketchum, F. Bush, G. M. Souper.

NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION.

*Ministers*—N. West, D. D., S. S. Patterson, A. Steel.

*Elders*—G. Smith, W. M. McPharrin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*Ministers*—J. M. Piatt, H. B. Chapfin, J. A. Ewing, S. S. Potter.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

*Ministers*—J. K. Wight, J. M. Hughes, A. D. L. Jowett, S. Hart, F. K. Whiting.

*Elders*—A. K. Walsh, J. M. Kuhn, J. M. Weber.

REPORTS ON FREEDMEN.

*Ministers*—P. R. Craven, D. D., L. Westcott, J. B. Crowe, C. V. V. Adams, A. L. Armstrong, J. H. Clarke.

*Elders*—H. H. Leavitt, G. Fuller, N. S. Baken, J. Bushnell.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

*Ministers*—Wm. D. Howard, D. D., E. E. Swift.

*Elders*—John D. McCord, Robert McKnight, Wm. G. Johnston.

FINANCE.

*Elders*—M. Patterson, H. L. Brown, C. A. Preston.

MILEAGE.

*Elders*—C. Crosby, D. Irwin, W. Black.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Ministers*—J. B. Graham, J. H. Symmes, A. C. Janeway.

*Elders*—F. H. Tunison, W. Craig.

The Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., Chairman of a Committee appointed by the last Assembly, read extracts from a lengthy and able report upon the subject of Appellate Courts, of which the following is an abstract:

### Report of the Committee on Courts of Appeal.

The Committee appointed by the last Assembly, in pursuance of the following resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, That the overtures of the Synods of New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, recommending a change in the Book of Government and Book of Discipline on the subject of the constitution of Courts of Appeal, be referred to a special committee of five, to consider the whole subject and report to the next Assembly.

*Resolved*, That if, in the judgment of said Committee, a change be desirable and practicable, they be directed to digest and report a plan for the constitution of such Courts for the consideration of the Assembly.—*Minutes of* 1861, p. 314.

Would respectfully present the following as their report:

After a careful consideration of the whole subject, your Committee are decidedly of the opinion that a change in both directions is practicable. Antecedent, however, to all discussion of these points, it must be made apparent that a change is allowable. There are those who hold the opinion that Synods and Assemblies, are by divine appointment, Courts of appeal. If this opinion be correct, then all discussion of the subjects is not only useless but improper.

### I—A CHANGE ALLOWABLE.

After most careful examination of all those passages of Scripture that have been adduced bearing upon the subject, it is the judgment of your Committee that Synods and Assemblies are not, by divine appointment, Courts of Appeal; and also, that there is no divine direction that appeals should be submitted to courts possessed of any of the peculiar characteristics of those bodies.

Your Committee can find no warrant in the Word of God, either of example or direction, for Appellate Courts of any kind. The whole doctrine of the Church on the subject of appeals is inferential. The transaction recorded in Acts xv. 5—29, cannot be cited as affording any example of such Courts in the primitive Church; for, evidently, the Council of Jerusalem did not, on that occasion at least, sit as a Court of Appeal; it merely considered, and made deliverance upon, a reference from the Church of Antioch on a point of doctrine. Neither can it be regarded as involving a direction as to the constitution of such Courts.

It is not denied that the principle of Presbyterianism is adducible from the passage in the acts, viz: the right of a large portion of the Church to govern a smaller and included portion. The right to review judicial proceedings is admitted,—also that all ecclesiastical power is of divine authority, derived originally by conventions of church officers. It is merely denied that any direction is involved, in the passage referred to, as to the kind of Courts in an inferior sphere conventions should exercise their judicial right of issuing appeals—whether immediately, as conventions, or mediately, through a subordinate special Court appointed by them for the purpose. It is admitted, that the transaction of the Council of Jerusalem involves the right of appeal from inferior to superior conventions; it is denied that this right involves the duty of issuing them as conventions. The validity of this denial would seem to be self-evident. It is upon the general principle therein involved that agencies of any kind are justifiable. In the absence of any special direction as to the mode in which the judicial power of review vested in the Church should be exercised, the inference seems to be unavoidable, that the great Head of the Church has left it to the wisdom of the Church to adopt that mode (within the limits of certain general principles He has laid down) which should best secure the desired ends.

But there are those who contend that the conferring of a right or power by Jehovah on an individual, or body of men, includes all delegation. Within certain limits this doctrine is evidently true. Where power is conferred upon an individual, or a body of men, with specific direction for personal exercise, it cannot be delegated; and when conferred upon a certain class of men, it cannot be delegated to others than members of that class. But beyond these limits the doctrine is manifestly false. It strikes at the root of the whole representative system of the Presbyterian Church. It declares invalid the existence of a General Assembly as at present organized; for it requires, as the national assembly, a convention of all the church officers, ministers and ruling elders of the land. By what right, under that doctrine, do minor provincial conventions delegate their rights to individual commissioners? Nay, more—it declares the principle of Presbyteries and Synods as at present constituted; for these so far as the ruling elders are concerned, are representative institutions. It strikes still further—it strikes at the root of all Committees, Commissions, Boards, Church Agencies. It not only requires for the conduct of affairs of a national church, a general convention of all the ministers and ruling elders of the land, but it requires such a body to transact all the business now placed in the hands of the various Church Boards and Agencies.

But there may be some who will contend that such a command is implied in the direction of our Lord, given in Matthew xviii. 17, that offenses should be carried before the Church. They may argue that though this direction has reference to the original charge of offense, its spirit requires that all judicial matters should be conducted by the Synods and Assemblies in which the Church is represented.

There is but one other passage of Scripture adduced (so far as is known to your Committee) as affording divine sanction to the existing construction of our Appellate Courts, and that has reference to but one of their characteristics. This passage in Proverbs xi. 14—"In the multitude of counselors there is safety"—is generally referred to in Class. vii, Art. 1, of our Book of Discipline, in proof of the position that multitude of members is an element of excellence in Appellate Courts. That the use of this proof for sure purpose is sophistical, will appear from two considerations. In the first place, it is one thing, a judge another. A counsellor is one who advises preparatory to action; a judge is one who decides on the right or wrong of completed action.

A CHANGE DESIRABLE.

The opinion that a change is desirable is based upon two entirely distinct considerations.

First—That a change which would remove all judicial cases from our superior bodies would be to relieve them from a most onerous tax upon their time and patience, and thus enable them to give more careful attention to those other important matters relating to the general interests of the Church which regularly come before them.

Second—That a change is necessary in order to secure judicious discipline in the House of God.

The former of these topics needs no independent discussion in this report, as it is universally conceded that such a change is desirable if it can be made consistently with divine principles, and with due regard to the interests of discipline. Your Committee will at once proceed to the establishment of the second.

That a change is necessary in order to secure judicious discipline will appear from a consideration of the essential unfitness of our synods and assemblies to act as Courts of Appeal, in connection with the all-pervading and powerful influence of Appellate Courts on the exercise of discipline throughout the Church. Both these topics will now be considered.

*First*—The Essential unfitness of Synods and Assemblies to act as Courts of Appeal.

The essential unfitness of bodies constituted as our synods and General Assemblies to act as Courts of Appeal may be made apparent by two independent arguments: the one, *a priori*, proceeding from a consideration of the essential characteristics of those bodies; the other, *a posteriori*, being founded upon an examination of their judicial records.

1. *The a priori Argument.*—The excellence of our superior judicatories as boards of peace and confidence between the churches, and for such purely legislative purposes, is freely and unitedly indeed, the qualifications which so eminently fit them to subserve those ends are among the primeval characteristics which render them fully as Courts of Appeal. Their essential unfitness will appear from the following considerations:

(1) Their members are not, and should not be, appointed with special reference to judicial qualifications.

The members of every selected body of men should be appointed with special reference to their fitness to perform their duties which will devolve upon them as members thereof. To such a body, on the one hand, are intrusted the highest interests, viz, the declaration of justice between litigant and litigant, the final determination of questions affecting the reputation and usefulness of church members, and the enunciation of legal principles and the establishment of precedents for the guidance of inferior Courts. On the other hand, the qualifications of a judge, especially of a judge of appeals, like those of the surgeon and the sailor, are peculiar, arising partly from natural endowment and partly from special training. Of these special qualifications the most important are, judicial mindedness—a thorough acquaintance with the code upon which he is to adjudicate—and a thorough acquaintance with those special and peculiar rules which should guide all Appellate Courts in forming judgment. So it is no derogation to the great majority of our Assembly's and ruling elders to affirm that these qualifications are not possessed by them—it would be as surprising if they did possess them as if they did not possess the skill of the surgeon and sailor. The one decides what ought to be law; the other what is law.

(2) Our Synods and Assemblies do not, and cannot, have that exclusive reference to judicial matters, in the conduct of business, which is essential to fair judgment.

The ordinary conventions are faulty as Courts of Appeal in that the time that can be devoted by them to judicial matters is exceedingly limited.

A Court should have unlimited time for session, in order that every point in every case may be duly considered. Your Committee feel that this point has been urged against Temporary Commissions of any kind, with the additional objection that this Special Commission would consist of too many members, and that also without possessing any compensating advantages. The principal arguments that have been adduced in favor of the adoption of this plan are briefly as follows: 1. It would involve no change in the existing Constitution of the Church. 2. It would involve no departure from the established principle of the Church that Synods and Assemblies are Courts of Appeal, since the quorum of a body is the body itself; and, 3. It would be to adopt a plan in accordance with that of the Church of Scotland. In reference to the first of these arguments, your Committee would say that it is based upon a mistaken view of the requirements of our existing Constitution—its adoption would manifestly make necessary a change in a string of years rigidly adhered to; and well considered and unchanging modes be established. A series of evanescent Courts changing their constituent elements every year, having only nominal sameness, even though they be composed of the ablest men in the land, would be fatal to all stability of action in judgment which alone can serve for the instructions of individuals, and the certain guidance of inferior Courts.

(3.) Our superior judicatories are as fairly as Courts, in that they consist of too many members.

Their size is an element of their excellence for the purposes just mentioned; but at the same time, the reason and experience of all nations, as manifested in their judicial customs, have decided that the number of judges in every Court should be limited to a small number. The Supreme Court of our Church, consisting of more than three hundred members, is an anomaly.

In conclusion of this special argument, your committee would remark that, in view of the want of our Synods and Assemblies of those qualifications which are essential to the efficient acting of any body of men as a court, and their necessary possession of certain other qualifications which are utterly inconsistent with such efficient action, they are essentially out of place as Courts of Appeal.

2. *The posteriori Argument.*—An independent argument, manifesting the essentially faulty constitution of our Synods and Assemblies as Courts of Appeal, is derived from an examination of the judicial records of the Church.

Since the adoption of the present constitution in 1788 to the present time, appeals and complaints on two hundred (200) Synodical decisions have been presented to the Assembly for review. Of these, 99 only were decided. Of the remaining 101 cases, 33 were withdrawn or abandoned; 9 have no mention made of their disposition; 26 are dismissed for various causes without trial, and 2 remain undisposed of, leaving been referred to this Assembly. Of the 99 decisions, 39 were confirmed; 30 were reversed in whole or in part. Of these 99 cases, 79 were appeals or complaints from decisions rendered by Synods in cases appealed to them; 18 were on original decisions of Synods; and in reference to 2, it is impossible to determine from the record or by correspondence with the parties of the case before Synod.

It is here proper to remark, that in 20 cases, or one-fifth of the whole number of judicial decisions of the Assembly, we give not the slightest history of the foregoing proceedings; this could be learned only by correspondence with the Stated Clerks and parties interested. Your Committee are happy to state that, in all the cases except 2, they obtained the information desired. Of the 79 decisions of Synods in cases appellate before them, 31 were confirmed and 48 reversed. It is, then, the record of these Synodical judicatories that more than one-fifth of three-fifths of the whole number of cases that have been tried in both the Appellate Courts, has been unjustly treated in the judgment of the majority of our Assembly's and ruling elders affirm that these qualifications are not possessed by them—it would be as surprising if they did possess them as if they did not possess the skill of the surgeon and sailor. The one decides what ought to be law; the other what is law.

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*Second*—The Powerful Influence of Appellate Courts on the Exercise of Discipline.

As a preliminary remark, it would fail to prove that a change in the construction of our Courts, is desirable unless the evil to be remedied, or the good to be attained, be of considerable importance. There are some evils whose continuance as having but little deleterious effect is a less evil than the endurance of the labor which always results from cure; even when most judiciously made, and for a like reason, there are some intrinsic benefits which it is impolitic to attempt to confer. There are those who, failing carefully to consider the whole subject, do not appreciate the all pervading and powerful influence of Courts of Appeal in the regulation of discipline in Courts of (so called) original jurisdiction.

That discipline has to a lamentable extent gone into desuetude in our churches, and that its exercise is environed with many and great difficulties is universally conceded. By the majority this is attributed to errors in the Book of Discipline. Several General Assemblies have given their testimony to the existence of the evils mentioned, and also have impliedly expressed their judgment that they spring from defects in the Book of Discipline, by the appointment and continuance of a committee to revise that instrument. It is their unanimous and decided opinion that no evils that could be framed would materially lessen the power of discipline, as the present exercise of our superior Courts prevails.

In view of the preceding considerations, viz, the manifest unfitness of our Appellate Courts for their work, and the powerful influence of such Courts upon the exercise of discipline throughout the Church, your Committee are of the opinion that a change in the construction of those Courts is desirable.

### II—A CHANGE PRACTICABLE.

The next subject assigned to your Committee for consideration is the practicability of a change. This subject in fact divides itself into two—(1) The practicability of digesting a plan of such a Court as shall secure the ends contemplated by a Court of Appeals; and (2) The practicability of digesting such a plan as will be generally approbation of the Church. As to the former of these points, your Committee indulge the hope that they have succeeded, and they are confident that in so doing they have devised a plan that will recommend itself to their brethren.

Two plans of constituting our superior Courts have been proposed for the consideration of the Church. The first, is that of a Temporary Commission consisting of members of each passing Assembly, appointed by the Assembly, and continuing its session after the adjournment of the stated body. The second is that of a Standing Commission.

Your Committee will now discuss the respective merits of these plans:

*First*—A Temporary Commission.

A Temporary Commission would possess many of the characteristics of a properly constituted Court. It would be a body consisting of a limited number of members, and having special relation in the conduct of its business to judicial matters; it would also be a Court consisting of men selected professedly in view of judicial qualifications. It would, however, be deficient in some other elements which should characterize every court. Apparently, such a commission would have unlimited time for session, but in reality it would be more hampered in such respect than are our present courts. It would consist of men wearied by a previous session of two weeks, and also unexpectedly called to devote themselves to the most fatiguing of all labor. A second essential fault of such a commission is, that it would lack the element of confidence of constituent element as entire as do our present courts. Indeed, between a temporary commission and our courts as at present organized, there is but little to commend the former.

A particular form of this general plan has been expressively elaborated by several clergymen of our Church, viz: that of a Selected Quorum, to be appointed by each successive Assembly, to whom shall be submitted all the judicial business of the Assembly. After mature deliberation, your Committee are convinced that this plan is liable to all the objections that have been urged against Temporary Commissions of any kind, with the additional objection that this Special Commission would consist of too many members, and that also without possessing any compensating advantages.

The principal arguments that have been adduced in favor of the adoption of this plan are briefly as follows: 1. It would involve no change in the existing Constitution of the Church. 2. It would involve no departure from the established principle of the Church that Synods and Assemblies are Courts of Appeal, since the quorum of a body is the body itself; and, 3. It would be to adopt a plan in accordance with that of the Church of Scotland. In reference to the first of these arguments, your Committee would say that it is based upon a mistaken view of the requirements of our existing Constitution—its adoption would manifestly make necessary a change in a string of years rigidly adhered to; and well considered and unchanging modes be established. A series of evanescent Courts changing their constituent elements every year, having only nominal sameness, even though they be composed of the ablest men in the land, would be fatal to all stability of action in judgment which alone can serve for the instructions of individuals, and the certain guidance of inferior Courts.

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Their size is an element of their excellence for the purposes just mentioned; but at the same time, the reason and experience of all nations, as manifested in their judicial customs, have decided that the number of judges in every Court should be limited to a small number. The Supreme Court of our Church, consisting of more than three hundred members, is an anomaly.

In conclusion of this special argument, your committee would remark that, in view of the want of our Synods and Assemblies of those qualifications which are essential to the efficient acting of any body of men as a court, and their necessary possession of certain other qualifications which are utterly inconsistent with such efficient action, they are essentially out of place as Courts of Appeal.

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In conclusion of this special argument, your committee would remark that, in view of the want of our Synods and Assemblies of those qualifications which are essential to the efficient acting of any body of men as a court, and their necessary possession of certain other qualifications which are utterly inconsistent with such efficient action, they are essentially out of place as Courts of Appeal.

*The posteriori Argument.*—An independent argument, manifesting the essentially faulty constitution of our Synods and Assemblies as Courts of Appeal, is derived from an examination of the judicial records of the Church.

Since the adoption of the present constitution in 1788 to the present time, appeals and complaints on two hundred (200) Synodical decisions have been presented to the Assembly for review. Of these, 99 only were decided. Of the remaining 101 cases, 33 were withdrawn or abandoned; 9 have no mention made of their disposition; 26 are dismissed for various causes without trial, and 2 remain undisposed of, leaving been referred to this Assembly. Of the 99 decisions, 39 were confirmed; 30 were reversed in whole or in part. Of these 99 cases, 79 were appeals or complaints from decisions rendered by Synods in cases appealed to